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MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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## FALL OF SINGAPORE TO MARK COLLAPSE OF BRITISH CABINET

### Military Crisis in India Likely, Says U.P. Correspondent In Geneva

### LONDON SENTIMENT DARK

### Johore State Adviser Surprised By Swift Advance—Calls Japanese Super-Human

Military experts in London were reported yesterday to have expressed the view that the reduction of the whole of Malaya has well-nigh been completed, a Yomiuri correspondent reports from Zurich.

These experts are quoted as declaring that India, the treasure house of Great Britain, will be exposed to the greatest menace when Japan comes into control of Singapore and assumes command of the seas extending from the Malacca Strait to the Bay of Bengal. Consequently, these military authorities maintain that the Allied forces will spare no sacrifice to defend the fortress.

However, the report adds, the British public has now awakened to the real phase of the war, with the fall of Hongkong, the occupation by the Imperial Forces of Manila, and the impending collapse of the British front in Malaya, and is losing faith in Britain's military strength no matter how strenuously the Government tries to convince the people otherwise.

**Cabinet Collapse Seen**

The fall of Singapore, it is said, will create a climax in the political crisis in England, compelling Prime Minister Winston Churchill, to clarify the responsibility of the Government to the British public.

Meanwhile, in reporting the hopeless sentiment prevailing in Britain regarding the defense of Singapore, a U.P. correspondent states in Geneva that a military crisis in India and the collapse of the British Cabinet will follow immediately after the fall of Singapore, a Yomiuri correspondent reports from Berlin. The U.P. newsman added that if the position of India is vitally important to Britain, then Churchill is the pivot of British resistance and that these two crises are the tragedy of the century justly due England for looking lightly upon the defense of Singapore.

A Nichi Nichi correspondent, on the other hand, reports from Lisbon that pessimistic opinions relative to the fate of Singapore are rampant in the British capital.

At the beginning of the year, influential quarters expressed the hope that the Japanese Navy would be crushed through the combined operations of the Anglo-American sea forces before Singapore was captured as such a contingency is not possible unless the Japanese units form a complete encirclement front against Singapore by reducing the eastern coast of Sumatra and Sourabaya. The authorities in Malaya declared that land operations on the peninsula are virtually impossible in view of geographical conditions.

**Calls Japanese Super-Human**

Immediately before the fall of Kuala Lumpur, Sir Richard Winstet, an adviser to Johore State, expressed his surprise over the swift advance of the Imperial Forces and stated that their actions were super-human. He added that since there is no defense line left between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, it was necessary to defend the northern part of Kuala Lumpur to the last.

Nevertheless, Kuala Lumpur crumbled before the might of the Japanese units and Singapore is now faced with the greatest danger from the land. The miscalculation regarding the impregnability of Singapore is now serving to create a great confusion among the British officials. The British officials attribute Japan's success to:

1. The officers and men of the Japanese Forces are indescribably brave and gallant.
2. British military preparations were very poor chiefly because they underestimated the real power of Japan.
3. The Japanese air units were quantatively and also, qualitatively superior to those of Britain and consequently, the British air and land units were trampled down at will.
4. The Japanese forces were better informed geographically than the British, and,
5. The Malayan and Indian soldiers absolutely ran contrary to British expectations.

The Daily Express on January 15 was already mourning over the fall of the peninsula under the caption, "The loss of Malaya," according to the U.P. correspondents from Malaya.

**Japanese Airmen Superior**

One of the correspondents stated in his report that it is absolutely impossible for the British airmen to compete with the Japanese aces. The British land forces, he continues, immediately take to their heels at the drone of airplanes since they contend that only Japanese planes exist in the Malay Peninsula, revealing that they are placed at the mercy of the Imperial units.

Another correspondent, in pointing out the uselessness of hiding the actual war situation, stated that further resistance against the surging onslaught of the Japanese units is beyond all hopes unless air and land forces are reinforced. Nothing can stop the ceaseless attack of the Japanese units, he continued, citing an instance of one of the British troops who was trembling

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## Malacca's Ginza

The city of Malacca, in the State of Malacca, Malaya, has been taken by the Japanese. The picture shows the main thoroughfare of the southern capital, over which the Rising Sun flag now flies.

## FOUGHT BUT BEATEN, STATES GUAM CHIEF

### Asks News Agency to Tell Roosevelt He Did His Best In Defending Base

### HAD ONLY SMALL FORCE

### Appreciates Excellent Treatment Given by Japanese When Surrendered

Captain George J. MacMillan, Governor of Guam Island, now a prisoner of war in Japan, asked Domei to tell President Roosevelt that he had fought to the best of his ability, when a reporter of that news agency interviewed him on Saturday at Zentsuji where he is interned with his other subordinates.

The reporter found the war prisoner in a cheerful mood.

"You are left-handed," said the reporter to the officer as the latter motioned him with his left hand.

"Not exactly," came a prompt reply "I kick with my left leg, too."

He smiled broadly. Evidently he enjoyed his joke thoroughly.

The interview in verbatin form follows:

Reporter: When did you learn of the start of the Japanese-American War?

Governor: Before daylight on December 8. I think it was between 5 and 6 a.m.

Reporter: Had you confidence in your ability to defend Guam?

Governor: I was not very sure that I would be able to defend the island to the last. I had under me only a small number of marines and police officers.

Reporter: Had you not had a poor opinion of the might of the Japanese Army?

**Never Underestimated Japan**

Governor: From the China Affair, I had known of the bravery and the fighting determination of the Japanese Forces. I never made light of the Japanese Army. I now know that the United States was not fully prepared for the war.

Reporter: Are you aware of the sinking of the Lexington?

Governor: I learned it from the radio. I have nothing to say about that event.

Reporter: Will you give us the impressions you have formed since you surrendered?

Governor: I was accorded kind treatment by the Japanese. I learned that the Japanese Army is brave on the battlefield and that it is very kind to persons, who have surrendered. I am convinced that if there is a truly brave army, it is the Japanese Army.

Reporter: Have you any friends in Japan?

Governor: I resided in Hankow for a time. I have visited these shores once before. I think I have a number of friends in your country.

**His Message to Roosevelt**

Reporter: Have you anything you want us to communicate to President Roosevelt?

Governor: Please tell him that I fought to the last. I also want him to be aware of the fact that we are receiving kind treatment here. I wish a list of survivors were sent to America for I want to set at ease the minds of their people at home.

### Mexico Removes Japanese

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Several hundred Japanese residents in Lower California have been forced to evacuate following a surprise decree issued by the Mexican Government, it was reported here from Mexico City today.

### *Axis Navies Reach Full Agreement At Two-Day Talks*

Domei

BERLIN, January 17.—A full agreement was reached regarding future collaboration of the German and Italian navies at a two-day conference held yesterday and Wednesday at Garmisch, Bavaria, between Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich navy, and Admiral A. Riccardi, fleet commander of the Royal Italian navy and Navy Undersecretary, the German News Agency reported today.

## WELFARE HEAD SEES LABOR SERVICE YOUTHS

### Spends One Hour at Relief Printing Factory in Shitaya-ku

Primarily with the object of inspecting boy and girl students engaged in labor service, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi accompanied by high officials of the Ministry visited the Relief Printing Factory at Nicho-machi, Shitaya-ku, on Saturday morning.

Guided by the director of the factory, the Welfare Minister spent approximately one hour visiting all manuals of work assigned to the students. At one department, he expressed his deep appreciation to the 200 students of the Shinobugaoka Girls' High School, who wearing white aprons, were busily helping the regular employes.

Subsequently, he visited another batch of 230 students of the First Prefectural Girls' High School and later paid a call to the printing department, where he witnessed 100 boys from the Ikubunkan Middle School assisting in printing patriotic National Bonds.

After completing his visit at the factory, the Welfare Minister proceeded to the Takinokawa Factory of the Cabinet Printing Bureau at Takinokawa-ku to inspect there about 150 girls likewise devoting their cause to the State in labor service.

## KERR SUCCEEDS CRIPPS

### Seymour to Become Ambassador to Chiang Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—While interested quarters were speculating on several possible candidates, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Chungking, has been announced successor to Sir Stafford Cripps, Ambassador to Moscow, it was reported here from London today.

It was also reported that Horace James Seymour, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Ministry, would assume the post left vacant by Sir Archibald.

However, the nature of Sir Stafford Cripps' new appointment was not revealed, the report concluded.

### Soldiers Reach Dakar

Transocean

VICHY, January 7.—The first North African soldiers released by Germans from war prisoners' camps have arrived at Dakar from Marseilles via Casablanca, it was learned here today. These ex-prisoners of war, most of whom were Senegalese riflemen, were given a cordial reception by local officials. They will be sent immediately to their homes.

### More Maize Allowed

Transocean

SOFIA, January 5.—The portion of maize for mixing with flour in Bulgaria will be increased to 35 per cent by a decree of the Ministry of Commerce.

# *MALACCA IS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE FORCES; GENERAL IS CAPTURED*

### Batu Anam in Western Johore Also Falls as Nippon Units Smash 1,000 Troops of Australian 8th Regiment

### BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO IS BOMBED AGAIN

The city of Malacca, Malacca State, Malaya, fell into Japanese hands at about noon Thursday, a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:35 a.m. Saturday, states. The communique reads:

"The Imperial Army forces operating on the Malay front at about noon on January 15 captured Malacca, an important point on the western coast of Malaya and are now continuing in pursuit of the routed enemy."

### MALACCA'S POPULATION IS 40,000

The city of Malacca, capital of the State of Malacca, has a population of about 40,000. On the left bank of the Malacca River is the hill of St. Paul's, with an old ruined Portuguese castle surmounting it. This hill is easily visible from the sea, and is famous in Malacca's history as having once been the grave of that notable Jesuit, St. Francis, who died here on his return journey from Japan, states Domei.

The city is about 200 miles by rail from Singapore, and coastal steamers ply daily from Singapore to Malacca, which, however, is not a very serviceable port because the harbor is always silting up from the deposits brought by the river.

From the hinterland rubber, rice, coconuts, etc. are conveyed here and exported to Singapore.

Malacca was first occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, who were ousted by the Dutch in 1641. The Dutch were in turn ousted by the British in 1796, but in 1818 the Treaty of Vienna restored Malacca to the Dutch. In 1824, however, the British again seized Malacca from the Dutch, and it has remained in British hands ever since, till the Japanese Forces occupied it on January 17 .

The Japanese have been here from quite early times, although their total number here was less than a hundred, and they have been engaged in various activities, such as rubber-planting, trade and in the medical profession.

### ENEMY 11TH DIVISION CHIEF CAPTURED

**Lieutenant-General Hamilton, commander of the 11th Division of the British forces in Malaya, was taken prisoner by the Japanese along with nine other officers, when the division was wiped out, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi from Bangkok via Shanghai dated Saturday. Numerous men of the division who had been hiding in the jungle were also captured as they came out. The British had abandoned in the jungle hundreds of trucks and tanks.**

### BATU ANAM UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Domei

**SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 17.—Batu Anam, strategic point east of Gemas in western Johore, was captured at dawn today by Japanese troops which Thursday night smashed approximately 1,000 troops of the Australian 8th regiment. Despite desperate enemy resistance with 12-inch howitzers and field-guns, supported by airplanes, the Japanese troops completely routed the British defenders. In this battle, the enemy left behind 500 dead, while the Japanese captured 10 field-guns and four rapid-firing guns. One enemy plane also was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire.**

### JAPANESE FORCES COMPLETELY OCCUPY MALACCA

Domei

WITH JAPANESE ARMY IN MALAYA, January 17—Japanese Forces, sweeping northward down the west coast of Malaya, at 10:30 p.m. January 15 completely occupied Malacca, capital of Malacca Settlement, and are now continuing their drive toward Singapore. The town of Malacca, with a population of approximately 60,000, commands the strategic Malacca Straits and is the second largest point on the west coast of Malaya.

### BISMARCK ISLANDS BOMBED BY JAPANESE

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The Australian High Command has announced that formations of Japanese bombers again bombed Rabaul, on the northeastern tip of the Island of New Britain, and other important points in the Bismarck Archipelago, according to a London radio report intercepted here today.

### JAPANESE PLAN FINAL PUSH IN P.I.

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The United States and Philippines forces fiercely are resisting all enemy offensives throughout the Islands, the United States War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch arriving here today. The same announcement revealed that Japanese forces were planning a final great assult to secure undisputed control of the Philippines. The concluding item disclosed that Japanese fighter and bomber formations mercilessly are pounding the United States entrenchments and artillery bases.

## SINGAPORE FOOD SHORTAGE

### Two Meatless Days Per Week Enforced

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—Food shortage has become acute in Singapore, while depleting meat reserves have caused local authorities to institute two meatless days per week, the official German News Agency reported today, on the basis of news received from neutral sources.

The report added, strict control is being imposed on hotels and restaurants.

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Despite the absence of official confirmation regarding Japanese penetration into Johore Province, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced at 11:30 a.m. today that the Colonial Ministry has ordered the evacuation of remaining women and children from Singapore, it was reported here from London today.

It was also added that financial aid was being offered to those needing it, to facilitate this move, concluded the report.

### Duke of Connaught Dies

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The Duke of Connaught, great-uncle of King George VI, of England, passed away today at his home in Bagshot Park, Surrey, at the age of 93, a London dispatch received here today revealed.

## SOUTH AFRICA URGED TO ABANDON BRITAIN

### Former Minister to Washington and London Advocates Complete Neutrality

### CALCUTTA UNREST MOUNTS

### Dutch East Indies Fears U.S. Might Divert Attention to Atlantic War

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—With a resounding slap at the blandering policies of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, Eric Louw, former South African Minister in Washington and London, has declared that the Union of South Africa should secede from Great Britain in order to maintain its position outside the sphere of the war, it was reported here from Capetown today.

Bitterly accusing Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt of being warmongers, Mr. Louw charged the two Allied leaders with deliberately involving South Africa in the war by misleading propaganda.

Mr. Louw said he will support a motion for secession because "it is best suited to the present circumstances."

"Only by breaking the British connection can South Africa withdraw from the war," he declared.

Mr. Louw accused President Roosevelt of going outside the bounds of international laws and of involving the American people in a war which they did not want.

**Seething With Unrest**

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—Haunted by increasing unrest in Calcutta, British authorities there have empowered the local police and homeguard forces to shoot any Indian caught in the act of circulating "unhealthy" rumors, official German News Agency reported today on the basis of reliable information from India.

The secretary of the Indian Air Defense, who recently returned from Rangoon has revealed in a radio broadcast from Delhi, that contrary to British revelations, Japanese Forces never attacked civilians or their homes in Rangoon.

These facts tend to reveal the intent with which the British are spread-

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## AMERICAN NATIONS IN GREAT DANGER

### Sumner Welles Claims at Pan-American Conference in Opening Speech

### EUROPE OF SAME BELIEF

### South America's Sovereignty Gravely Menaced by the United States

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 17.—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in an opening speech at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers convening at Rio de Janeiro on January 16, declared that the American peoples were faced today with the greatest danger which had ever threatened them since the establishment of their independence, exactly the thing that Europe is thinking today as South America's sovereignty lies perilously before the menacing figure of the United States.

When the representatives of South America listen to the words of Sumner Welles and try to read the real thoughts of this ice-cold diplomat, they may have some doubts. But if their eyes seek further and search the faces of the delegates from Cuba, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, etc., assembled at the council table, they will see exactly what is being planned with them too. For those States have already succumbed to the only danger which can threaten any nation in South America. From free and sovereign States they have become President Roosevelt's Egyptian kingdoms.

**Chile Asks Cooperation**

The Chilean Foreign Minister called for measures, assuring closer collaboration in the economic sphere, in order to counteract the disturbing effects of the war and to guarantee the standard of living of the working classes in America. The Brazilian President, Dr. Getulio Vargas on the other hand declared: "It is our firm intention to defend every spot of Brazil's territory against any attack and not to allow its coasts or its seas to be turned into bases for attacks against its sister nations." Such demands form a sensible program against which nobody can raise any objections. That they could be raised at all shows that, according to the opinion of serious South American statesmen, there are sufficient tasks which can contribute to the solidarity of the American nations.

It was probably not a matter of mere chance that President Roosevelt addressed a message to the Congress on the very day of the opening of the Rio de Janeiro Conference. It contains nine theses for the organization of social life after the war. Anybody studying them will be surprised to discover that they are almost exclusively taken from the program of the National Socialist German Workers Party. In contrast to Roosevelt, however, National Socialism not only formulated these points but for the greater part put them into practice. The delegates at Rio de Janeiro should consequently consider whether the President of the United States can still be taken seriously. He is trying to unleash a world war against Germany only in order to adopt Germany's economic and social program for the United States after the war. Normally, some people do not first fight what they are planning to imitate.

**U.S. Spreads Propaganda**

It is quite obvious that North American propaganda is doing everything in order to influence the delegates at the Rio de Janeiro Conference. The following maneuvers may be recorded:

1. News is being increasingly circulated with the object of representing the war situation as unfavorable for Germany and Italy on the Eastern front as well as in North Africa and that it is promising for the British and Americans in southwestern Pacific. Anybody taking a glance at the map, however, and reading the official communiques from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo will soon become aware of the actual situation. He will see that it is stationary on the Eastern front and in North Africa and thus favorable for the Axis, and that the war situation in the Pacific has developed decidedly in favor of the Japanese.
2. Fictitious statements are again being circulated concerning military actions of the Axis against the South American continent. Reference is made to a German-Italian naval demonstration off Rio de Janeiro.
3. The "Fifth Column" hoax is again being revived. This time Germany is said to be using Falange in order to cause unrest in South America. It is obvious that the object of this propaganda is to make South America forget that its civilization is steeped in Spanish traditions
4. It is asserted that the diplomats of the South American countries which

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## Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

**Venomous Hand of Dollar Diplomacy**

HOCHI—The venomous hand of dollar diplomacy may be clearly seen at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in the inaugural speech, stated that the menace of the Axis Powers on the Western Hemisphere has become direct and concrete and that all American countries must unite for the elimination of such menace. His speech is merely an attempt to instigate war.

Japan's policy toward South America was clarified by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Our Foreign Minister definitely pointed out that Japan has no designs at all on South America. Welles' speech is propaganda of the United States, pure and simple.

The Washington Government previously attempted to induce the Republic of Dominica, one of the countries hypnotized by the United States, to submit a resolution calling for a joint declaration of war against the Axis Powers. Knowing, however, that Argentina, Chile and other South American countries are not inclined to favor this plan, the United States is endeavoring to cause all these countries to agree to a plan aiming at severance of their diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

The Argentine Government, which is reported to be the most vigorous in opposing any rash step against the Axis Powers, is said to be leaning toward endorsement of a plan calling for severance of diplomatic relations, with some reservations on the extent and period of enforcement. This if true, will be an incendiary act by the United States, which is ever trying to drag the South American countries into the vortex of war. Such action is unpardonable in the eyes of Heaven and man. If the United States believes its dollar diplomacy will succeed in enticing all American countries into joining its side from the bottom of their heart, this will be a rash step on its part, because the brilliant war results scored by the Japanese troops will have a subtle effect on South America.

**Oil Sale Price Revision**

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The main reasons for the Commerce and Industry Ministry's revision in the selling price of oil are to moderate the rise in the price of crude oil held by refiners and to provide a wider margin for profit in view of the tightened consumption regulations. It is also intended to stiffen the morale of those people who are depending too much on the anticipated imports of petroleum from the southern regions which Japanese arms have placed under their control. The method adopted by the Government in this regard is quite suited to the aims for which it has been designed.

**Strengthening of Finance**

MIYAKO—A protracted war is ahead of us. How to win it is in large measure how to strengthen our economic position. We will not be alarmed over the rapidly mounting expenditures of the Government so long as the policy in meeting these expenditures is sound.

To finance a long-drawn out war is like financing a business undertaking. Borrowing must be avoided as much as possible in meeting war expenditures. The sound financial policy is to meet the needs of the war effort partly by borrowing and partly by tax revenues. To what exteht borrowing should be resorted to is a matter for the Government to decide.

# ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BURMA DESCRIBED

## Rice Production Most Important, 69 Per Cent of People Engaged in Farming

A change in the economic framework of Burma when it is incorporated in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in view of the fact that its potential resources have not been fully and correctly utilized by the British was urged by Domei. In an article describing the agricultural, mineral and economic aspects of Burma, it was indicated that the most important industry here is agriculture, especially the production of rice. The article follows:

Farmers make up for 69 per cent of the whole population of Burma and they are mostly engaged in the cultivation of rice. Rice fields are found mostly in the southern part of the country and 82 per cent of the whole rice production is raised in this section. The yield of rice in 1940 was 7,106,700 tons of which 3,424,010 tons were exported. Burma is a country with the greatest over-production of rice in the world.

### Other Products Wanted

However, from the view-point of the whole Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Burma must not be permitted to be a country whose production will be limited soleiy to rice production as it is today. The authorities must investigate the condition of supply and consumption of the important foodstuffs in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and make plans for converting the rice fields to other agricultural productions.

The agriculture of Burma at present is in an extremely primitive stage. Rice production, for example, amounts to only 1.4 ton per hectare, or 37 per cent of the production for the same area in Japan. A brilliant development can safely be expected if efficient agricultural techniques of Japan are introduced there.

Besides the production of rice, sesame, cotton, bean and corn may be counted among the main agricultural productions. The yield of these crops in 1938 was as follows: sesame, 53,800 tons; cotton, 17,300 tons; bean, 38,500 tons; corn, 21,000 tons.

### Cotton Important

Among these productions, cotton should be given due attention. The weather as well as soil in Burma is fitted for cotton production and thus one can expect a large production in the future.

Because the agricultural system of Burma has hitherto been organized on the principle of England-first, it must be first of all reorganized under Japan's leadership.

Burma abounds also in mineral resources and naturally mining occupies a very important position in the industry of Burma. Rich deposits of petroleum, tungsten, zinc and silver make Burma a treasure house of mineral resources. Nevertheless the development of these resources have hitherto been checked by the villainous colonial policy of England. Much is expected of Japan in the line of furnishing capital as well as technique.

The output of petroleum in 1939 was 275,673,364 gallons. This amount does not seem so large in comparison with the world's output. However, as the consumption in Burma is small and most of its production is exported, its output may be considered to be very important. The petroleum industry of Burma is at present completely monopolized by the Burma Oil Company, a British capitalized concern. No Burmese has ever been allowed to take part in the oil enterprise and thus there is not a single Burmese who has had any experience in the modern petroleum industry. Therefore in this line Japanese capital and technique must supercede British enterprise.

### Tungsten Output High

The output of tungsten is the second highest in the world, the amount of production in 1937 being 3,301,000 tons.

The output of other important mineral resources is as follows: zinc, 4,700 tons; lead, 92,700 tons; silver, 191,200 tons; tin, 4,700 tons; iron, 17,000 tons; copper, 3,300 tons.

In all spheres of the Burmese mineral industry, the technique of mining is very crude. If the capital and technique of Japan are introduced, a marvelous development can be expected in this line also.

Burma supplies a great amount of teak to the markets of the world and is claimed to be the greatest producer of teak along with Thailand. Annual output amounts to 2,500,000 tons.

The manufacturing industry is in its infant stage. At present, some rice-cleaning mills are managed by Chinese and Indians.

As is roughly surveyed above, Burma abounds in natural resources. However, Burmese economics at present is totally under the rule of England and is controlled by Britain's administrative policy toward India.

Out of the whole amount of foreign trade carried on by Burma, 73 per cent was carried out with the British Empire. As for its trade with Japan, the amount of exportation reaches only 3 per cent and that of importation to 10 per cent of Burma's total imports.

In order to revive the economic situation of Burma, they must first of all take measures to release it from the economic yoke of England and reorganize it under the leadership of Japan.

In short, all departments of the Burmese industry are yet in a primitive condition and its development and promotion in the future depend solely upon the leadership and efforts of Japan.

## To Ply Black Sea

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 5.—Turkish motor vessels of less than 300 tons have been permitted again to sail for the Black Sea. A condition, however, was made that these ships should not sail alone but in groups. The shipping authorities state in their announcement that they will watch that these regulations are observed.

# 'Beyond Horizon,' Malay Version, Found By Nippon Troops While on 100-Mile Trek

The Japanese Forces in the Malay sector, in the course of their 100-mile trek through what was believed to be an unexplored jungle, came across a deserted but civilized village having all modern facilities which the Yomiuri correspondents in Kuala Lumpur describe as a paradise in the wilderness.

Following is the story of this "dream world" as told to newspaper correspondents by the commander of a Japanese contingent which passed through the region.

"Leaving the mouth of the Bernam River, we motored up-stream along the winding waterway, the echo of the engine breaking the perfect stillness of the air as we slowly progressed toward our destination. Here and there, we could see peacocks while, occasionally, blue magpies skimmed over the water surface as they flew past our boats. We sat gazing at the beautiful scenery as if in a trance, when, suddenly, a bright ray of the sun broke through the densely thicketted jungle, bringing us out of the spell.

"A Malay pilot informed us that this was as far as the boats could go, so we went ashore. We could see many foot-prints of the deer, and at a distance, a beautifully grassed area, beyond which we could spy miles of coconut groves. A quick glance at the map disclosed that we were in the vicinity of Lantan and Panjang Ayer and that these were all coconut trees.

"A still more surprise was in store for us as we progressed toward the interior as the modern factories and up-to-date buildings seemed to be beckoning us to them. We could see glittering lines criss-crossing the whole area which, it was discovered soon afterward, were the railways reflecting against the sun. A factory zone equipped with all the modern facilities was found to have been built in the middle of a vast stretch of jungle infested with wild beasts and poisonous reptiles.

"It was, however, a ghost town without a single soul, but when and how such a civilized village as created in a God-forsaken place is beyond me. It was indeed an oasis in the desert to have come across such a beautiful scenery particularly as our journey through the jungle took us eight days."

## American Nations In Great Danger

(Continued From Page 1)

have broken off relations with Berlin are being badly treated in Germany. Not a word of this is true. The diplomats in question are staying in first-class hotels in the world famous place, Bad Nauheim, and are free to move about as they please. Information on this subject can be obtained at any time through the Powers representing the interests of those States. The grateful letters which have been addressed by them to the German authorities confirm the excellent treatment they are receiving.

Besides registering these North American lies which will make no impression on those delegates in Rio de Janeiro who are familiar with the real world situation, we may here refer to a commentary by the "Times." Giving detailed reasons, it confirms the fact that Great Britain is not interested in South America's participation in the war. The fact is stressed that the large States in South America, above all the Argentine, are dependent upon European markets and that consequently the line they should follow is that of a "benevolent policy of isolation."

### 7 Nations Demand Action

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Resolutions demanding that the Pan-American nations sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers have been received from seven countries represented at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference, now being held at Rio de Janeiro, the secretary-general of the conference announced today, according to a report from the Brazilian capital.

The seven nations include the three South American States of Uruguay, Venezuela and Colombia, the Central American nations of Panama, Honduras and Costa Rica, and Mexico, the report said.

At the second session of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in progress here, delegates of the various Central and South American countries have presented scores of resolutions, which have been classified into three groups.

### Holds Second Meeting

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 16.—The second day of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers here today was marked by declarations of the various delegates clarifying the attitude of their respective countries and by reports of the Pan-American defense committee and the joint economic committee.

Considerable interest was aroused by the statement Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, Argentine Vice-President and delegate, who declared that Argentina must take the stand of a non-belligerent in order to facilitate aid to the United States.

Only by maintaining the position of a non-belligerent can Argentina adjust the numerous conflicting interests and effectively carry out its duty as a member of the defense committee against the menace to mutual principles of American Republics, Dr. Castillo asserted.

At the second session of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in progress here, delegates of the various Central and South American countries have presented scores of resolutions, which have been classified into three groups.

The first group of resolutions pertains to the extent to which the American Republics are willing to go to the aid of the United States in its fight against the Axis; the second, unification of American economy on a wartime basis, and the third, measures for post-war reconstruction.

Hope that the work of the conference will be finished in one week is rapidly fading, while some of the delegates have expressed their opinion that a fortnight or more will be necessary in view of the border controversy between Ecuador and Peru, which has become one of the chief obstacles for rapid action.

One of the earliest resolutions slated for discussion is the proposal submitted by the delegation from the Dominican Republic calling for a joint declaration of war against the Axis, it was said.

## Italy Imports Pigs

Transocean

ROME, January 5.—Seven hundred breeding pigs have been imported by Italy from Germany in order to improve the livestock here, it was announced yesterday. To ward off foot and mouth disease, the Government has decreed that vaccination prescription shall be sold for the cheap price of one lira.

# BROWN'S EXPULSION SURPRISES ANZACS

## Action Taken Against U.S. Radio Commentators Assailed By Press

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 17.—The measures taken by the British censorship in Singapore against two United States radio commentators caused a painful surprise and much criticism in Australia, according to the paper Ya.

The Sidney Daily Mirror asked, for instance, what was really going on in Malaya stated. "In Malaya, Australia has an army, but the Australian Government is not in the position to tell its people whether Australian soldiers are actually fighting against the Japanese or not. The only news reaching us is that we do not know anything. We Australians are no weaklings and we know how to take the news even if they are bad ones. What we are objecting to is to be constantly asked with hypocritical words to be patient."

Meanwhile, the British press is likewise dissatisfied with the embargo placed on the news commentators of the American broadcasting company for it describes the incident as regrettable.

Cecil Brown, the ace news reporter of the Columbia Broadcasting Station, was formerly attached to the British East Asiatic Fleet being stationed aboard the Repulse and participated in the attack against this battleship by Japanese bombers in the course of which she was sunk.

According to the News Chronicle, the British authorities motivated their decision with saying that Mr. Brown had been indiscreet in commenting on the development of the war in Malaya by throwing some light on the shortcomings of the British defensive preparations on the part of the navy and of the army as well as the military authorities in Singapore and, moreover, of criticizing their lack of prudence and energy.

The paper remarked that it was hardly imaginable that Mr. Brown had criticized the British authorities more sharply than the British and Australian press during the recent days and states things must be bad if every criticism is forbidden on account of being disagreeable for the authorities."

## South Africa Urged To Abandon Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

ing news incongruous with realities, concluded the report.

### N.E.I. Fears U.S. Move

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Hubertus Van Mook, Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, who is on an official mission to Washington, will probably request President Roosevelt for generous air reinforcements at the earliest opportunity, according to an International News Service report received here today from Washington.

The same dispatch surmised that Van Mook's visit was occasioned by strenuous British efforts to attract the vital attention of the United States to the Atlantic situation, concluded the report.

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# FEARED KONA WIND CONQUERED BY NAVY

## Meteorological Expert Explains Weather Prevailing at Time Of Hawaii Battle

Meteorologically speaking, it was the worst time of the year that the naval Battle of Hawaii was so brilliantly won by the Japanese Navy and its Air Force for the Hawaiian Islands at dawn of December 8 were in the midst of the most feared storm accompanied by rain and heavy seas locally called Kona winds by the natives that the islanders least expected any air raid would be conducted. Nevertheless, the Japanese Forces braved the inclement weather and the debacle caused to the United States fortifications at Pearl Harbor is past history in the annals of the War of Greater East Asia.

This in substance was the salient point of the lecture on "The Climate in the Pacific", given by Dr. Hidetoshi Arakawa of the Central Meteorological Observatory at the Tokyo Scientific Museum at Uyeno Park Saturday afternoon.

Met by local newspapermen at his residence on Friday afternoon, Dr. Arakawa touching on the highlights of the lecture planned for Saturday said:

### Monsoon and Trade Wind

"The Pacific areas may be divided into two parts from the meteorological standpoint; namely, the region influenced by the monsoon and the other area visited by the trade wind.

"In elaborating it further, the monsoon sphere comprises the Mexican coast, the sea around Los Angeles and the islands of Hawaii, Johnston and Wake. Also included in this belt are the eastern coast of Siberia, the Japanese Empire, China, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

"Generally speaking the climate on the large continents is extremely cold in winter with the result that the high atmospheric pressure borne over the continents will start moving. In summer, the atmosphere of the continents is remarkably low in its pressure and it is accompanied by wind, which seasonally changes its direction. This is called the monsoon wind dreaded by everyone.

"Speaking of the South Seas, one is reminded of the typhoon. It is said this violent hurricane originates from Luzon Island, where it rages from summer to autumn. Around the Bay of Bengal, we have the storm wind called cyclone and another similar storm, the hurricane, rages around the northern coast of Australia.

"Throughout the South Seas region, there is hardly any remarkable seasonal changes in temperature. The thermometer ranges from 27 to 30 degrees Centigrade so the residents there enjoy ever-lasting summer. At least once a day, the region is visited by a squall caused by the prevailing damp air, and this storm is likened to the showers we get in Japan."

### Destructive Kona Wind

Alluding to the Hawaiian Islands, the main topic of his lecture, Dr. Arakawa stated that this American possession is often called the Paradise of the Pacific due to its favorable climate. However, in reality, these islands lying to the east are in the spearhead of the northeast trade wind which causes heavy rain and high seas. This storm is called Kona wind in the native language and he declared it is very much feared by the natives as it means an evil visitation. The wind usually prevails two or three weeks and causes heavy destruction.

"It was at the height of this Kona wind," the noted savant said, "that the unprecedented naval victory was achieved in Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Imperial Navy on the very day the current war started. None of the inhabitants in Hawaii, not even the military authorities, ever dreamed that an air raid of the nature inflicted there would be carried out in the midst of a raging storm. It is certainly a great credit to the Japanese Navy. As one of those engaged in meteorological research, I cannot but highly praise the naval achievements won against this atmospheric obstacle."

## Nazi Envoy Reaches Nanking to Present Credentials to Wang

Domei

NANKING, January 17.—Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to the Chinese National Government here, is scheduled to present his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei Monday morning. Dr. Stahmer arrived from Shanghai this afternoon. Meantime, the new Italian Ambassador to Nanking, Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio also is expected to present his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei after his arrival here from Shanghai tomorrow.

# U.S. PUBLIC IS BEGINNING TO FEEL EFFECTS OF WAR

## Articles of Luxuries in New York City Becoming Difficult to Obtain

Transocean

LISBON, January 5.—That the American continent, especially the United States, is beginning to feel the effects of the war, is indicated in an article of the London Daily Mail, criticizing conditions in New York.

It is pointed out that New York city has completely changed its face having practically lost its usual gayness. Articles of luxuries such as motorcars, radio sets and silk stockings are becoming daily more difficult to obtain.

New York is getting prepared for the hard times to come and everybody seems to realize that the war will be tough and long. The cost of living throughout the United States has risen 5 per cent within the last four weeks, states the article.

The war between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers is making itself also felt in South America.

According to a Rio de Janeiro report, the shortage of coal in the South Brazilian State of Sao Paulo necessitated the turning off of the gas supply at certain hours. For the same reason, train service between Sao Paulo and Santos has been suspended.

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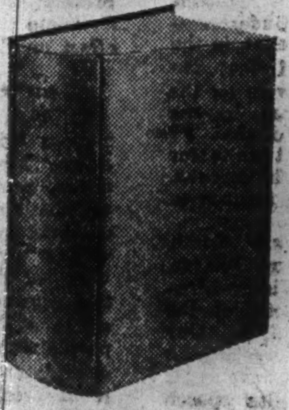

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# SCARCITY OF RUBBER IS WORRYING BRITAIN

## War Industry Showing Much Concern as Result of Malaya's Fall to Japanese

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—The British war industry is already showing greatest concern today regarding rubber supplies, reports the London correspondent of the Goeteborg Handels- och Sjoefartstidning, as the result of the successes scored by the Japanese forces in Malaya.

Since half of the world's rubber production comes from Malaya and since the rubber plantations there have now fully fallen into the hands of the Japanese, stated the London correspondent, the British war industry is much concerned with the problem of securing the necessary rubber supplies.

Demands are again being voiced that synthetic rubber production is to be increased immediately.

The House of Commons has also discussed the fact that the British Government had failed to take necessary precautionary measures in time.

The London correspondent states that the British Government would soon be questioned by the House of Commons why the rubber department of the Ministry of Supplies had for a long time be headed by a man who himself possesses large rubber plantation interests and therefore always opposed demands for larger synthetic rubber production.

In this connection it is believed that also the question of committees dealing with a number of other raw materials will become acute again, as it was learned that the House of Commons is going to demand a debate on the question in the near future.

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# U.S. SEMI-RIGID AIRSHIPS GUARD COASTAL WATERS

## Plans Being Made to Attach Several Formations of Blimps To American Navy

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—The first formation of United States semi-rigid airships, the so-called blimps, was employed yesterday on patrol service over American coastal waters, it was announced by the Navy Department at Washington.

It is planned to employ several of these formations and attach them to the United States Navy.

It will be recalled that the necessity of using such small dirigibles was pointed out some time ago by the Commandant of the American airship base at Lakehurst and that Congress had agreed to the construction of 48 such small airships.

## Italo-Swiss Trade

Transocean

BERNE, January 8.—Italian Minister to Switzerland Tamaro yesterday had conversations with leading personages in the Swiss political and economic departments regarding the further development of Italo-Swiss trade relations.

## British Violate Law

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—Another instance of British disregard for international law and the rights of neutral power was revealed by a report received here today stating that British naval units have raided German and Italian ships anchored in Santa Isabel Harbor on Fernando Po Island, Spanish possession off the coast of French Cameroons, West Africa.

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Military equipment, customs and manners of the inhabitants, history, natural resources, economics of South America, Hawaii and Guam are fully exhibited using data of all sorts, together with war results won by the victorious Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.
Exhibitions of the other parts of the Greater East Asia War are also being held at six other large department stores in Tokyo during the same period.
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# HASEKURA'S VOYAGE TURNED INTO DRAMA

### Play Describing Exploits of Japanese 340 Years Ago to Be Presented

An opera in two scenes dramatizing the exploits of a land-lubber, who more than 340 years ago sailed from Japan to disseminate the fame of the Yamato race to Spain and Italy has been announced for presentation at the Hibiya Public Hall today, according to a report carried by the Miyako.

The paper states that while the Imperial Forces are surging down the South Pacific regions like tidal waves spreading the national glory to the four corners of the world, some enthusiastic historian discovered that the deeds of Rokuemon Hasekura who under the command of Lord Masamune Date, sailed from the Bay of Kunitsuki in the 18th century to Europe should be dramatized as being appropriate for the occasion to show the adventures undertaken by Japan's ancient mariners.

The biography describing the heroic voyage by Rokuemon Hasekura was not chronicled by him but was discovered in a book written by a German about the incident, which was accidentally found in a bookstore in France.

In the narrative, it describes the severe storms encountered in the Mediterranean Sea by the fearless mariner while en route to Genoa from Barcelona, and of his stranding on the shore of San Barodos in France. It details minutely the course of the voyage, of his encouraging the crew during the dire needs and of his sea battle with British buccaneers, who attempted to confiscate his ship.

His stormy character of unsheathing his sword to repulse the pirates and when the British ship was sunk, his charitable act of offering the survivors water to exemplify the magnanimous spirit of "Bushido" are all vividly narrated.

The opera will be performed by the members of the National Opera Society to be conducted by Yuzo Jinguji. One aim is to specially give this premiere as an appreciation to Germany and Italy for their friendship toward Japan and the performance of the day will be broadcast through station JOAK to the Axis nations.

## *Thai Culture Makes Historical Development*

(Continued from Page 6)

Chinese and the Japanese; but at the same time they also acquired the Khmer's tergiversation apostasy and indolence, while losing the better part of the Mongol's characteristics of obduracy, inflexity and self-will.

The masses, being of the lower strata of social hierarchy were not admitted into the orbit of foreign association, either European of Khmer, hence could still retain much of the original characteristics of the Mongol race.

**Misrepresentation**

Some careless accusations were indulged in against the Thai masses by the foreign writers as well as the Thai saying that the Thai people were too lazy, carefree, too much given to pleasure-seeking pursuit, with no aptitude for work. But that was entirely a misrepresentation. The factors which deteriorated the characters of the upper class Thai were brought about by the soul and essence of the despotic government's wickedness. It was the latter which should bear the entire blame.

Before there existed no governmental organization to uplift the standard of living of the masses which might institute an incentive for work. Instead, the despotic government blindly encouraged the people to divorce themselves of this world, and to treat the present life only as a means to an end—to the life beyond, concerning which the government itself was no wiser than the people.

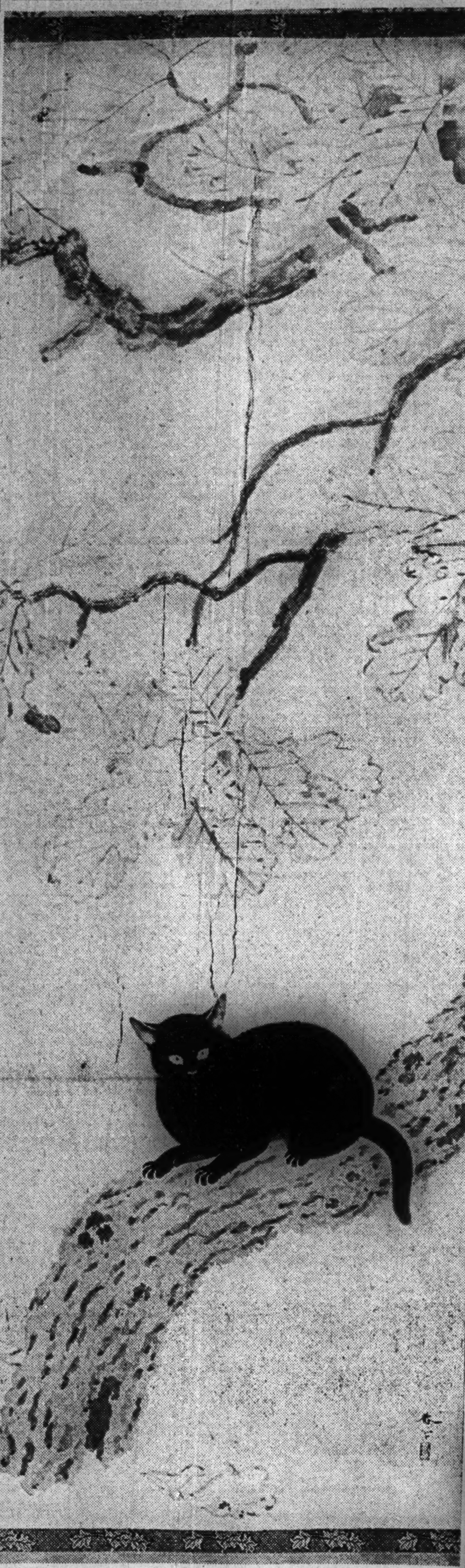
Those who had the taste for work were freely exploited by their own class who had become head workmen, and who did not hesitate to appropriate for themselves no less than 50 per cent of the wages of their individual fellow workers. The latter, if he refused to accept such an arrangement, would also be refused work. This practice was widespread and conducted under the very nose of the authorities, who looked on with mild congeniality as if to endorse such a blood-sucking deal. Moreover in the northern and eastern parts of Thailand the people were miserably under-nourished due to bad habits of diet and not to lack of food; and were victims of malaria and other diseases rampant in those quarters which undermined the physical constitution of the people.

**Labor Problem**

Further, the demand for labor was allowed to fluctuate at particular times and in particular places without any governmental efforts to remedy it. The fact that the demand for labor lagged so far behind its supply drove the workers to the misery of unemployment. Those who found work found it under the most disadvantageous conditions, consequently found in it neither pleasure nor inducement.

However, the Thai people still maintained their sterling qualities, even devoid of all the means of mitigation of their lot. The aptitude for work, dash and vivacity, diligence and painstaking could be seen in the Thai farmers who constituted 75 per cent of the entire population of Thailand. This class of people demonstrated beyond doubt their hardiness, earnestness and assiduity. They were hard workers and work lovers. In the presence of the current development of the Thai upper class these simple and humble Toms, Dicks and Harries had helped to maintain Thailand's prosperity—the prosperity brought about by their own will and developed by their own exertion—to opulently feed their oppressive rulers with the fruits of their sweated labor.

Masterpiece



Beginning today, the Japan Times and Advertiser presents the Sunday series of masterpieces of Japanese art in cooperation with the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.

## THE BLACK CAT

By Shunsho Hishida (1874-1911)
painted in color on silk.

Owned by Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa.

The picture presents a black cat sitting on the trunk of an oak tree. The characteristic representation of the trunk and the contrasting gold of the oak leaves and black of the cat heighten the symbolistic and decorative effect of this painting.

The artist, Shunsho Hishida, was born in Nagano Prefecture, studied painting at the Tokyo Fine Art School under Gaho Hashimoto. He was appointed assistant-professor at the same school with Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura. In 1898 he joined Kakuzo Okakura and Gaho Hashimoto in founding the Institute of Japanese Art and under Okakura's guidance proved active in this work. In 1903 he went to India with Taikan and next year extended his trip to the United States and England. After the establishment of the Education Ministry's Art Exhibition he showed much fine work. It was when the excellence of the technique of coloring without the use of outline, called mokkotsu, which he and Taikan took great pains in developing, began to prove itself, that he died at the age of 37, amid great grief at the loss of this rare genius.

## *Fall of Singapore To Mark Collapse Of British Cabinet*

(Continued from Page 1)

with fear due to the swift and fierce attacks of the Imperial Forces. He added that under such circumstances, the British troops are desperately trying to save themselves, some of them by climbing up tall trees while others dig holes in the ground.

Early this month, a war correspondent of the London News stressed the importance of the defense of Singapore and suggested that the United States dispatch reinforcements. However, since nothing was done in this respect, he demanded that the British officials strengthen their forces in East Asia.

In spite of this, Sir Archibald Wavell moved to Java where a headquarters was instituted while Admiral Thomas A. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet went to Sourabaya by submarine, thus virtually abandoning Singapore.

The British papers are daily demanding the strengthening of the defense of Singapore, but the actual situation is such that, the fall of the fortress is held imminent, the Yomiuri correspondent concludes.

# BRITAIN IS HARD HIT BY MALACCA'S FALL

### Communications Between S. China Sea and Indian Ocean Cut by Japan

The fall of Malacca, an important enemy base on the western coast of British Malaya, has served to add further pressure on Singapore, the last of Britain's strongholds in East Asia.

The blow of the new war development is particularly heavy on the enemy resistance power as by doing so, the Japanese Forces have severed the water link between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean and simultaneously, have placed the whole of the Straits of Malacca under their control; thus, considerably narrowing the sphere of activities of the British Navy in the Orient.

Captain Yoshitaro Okuno, formerly of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who served as skipper of the Suwa Maru, Hakone Maru and other liners of the company for nearly 40 years, gives the following description of the adverse weather conditions prevailing over the Straits of Malacca.

**Dangerous to Navigate**

"Due to the strong winds, navigation around Malacca and the Malay islands is extremely difficult. The violent squall and innumerable reefs encountered in this region are the greatest handicaps to the seafarers. Another adversity is the radical change between the low and high tides and the speed of the current usually is about three knots and consequently ships are exposed to a great deal of risks.

"The squall occurs periodically every day, in the morning and in the evening, and once the ships encounter this violent wind, visibility will be reduced to nil. To add to the difficulty, the width of the strait is very narrow and infested with reefs so that a slight misjudgment on the part of the skipper will lead to a disastrous accident.

**Recalls Marine Disaster**

"The collision between the Yokohama Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the India Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha about 20 years ago which took a toll of many lives, is ascribable to this squall.

"The Straits of Malacca is located between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, extending in distance to about 750 kilometers (1 kilometer is about 0.62 mile) from northwest to southeast, and is commonly known among the sailors as the 'Devil's Strait.' Knowing the conditions in these waters as I do, I can well imagine the hazardous task of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy in discharging their duties."

# DUTCH TRAVELER GIVES MIDWAY RAID DETAILS

### Eye-Witness Describes His Narrow Escape in U.S. Magazine

A vivid description of the furious bombings the Imperial Naval Air Force units carried out on December 8 on Midway Island was given by a Dutch traveler who had a narrow escape on the island.

In his article which appeared in an American paper, the Dutch tourist narrated:

"On the morning of December 8 our plane which took off from Midway for the island of Wake was ordered by wireless to return immediately after several hours' flying. On landing in Midway about 1 p.m. we were told of the outbreak of war. At that time there was no indication yet of the Japanese bombing. However, about 10 p.m. when I went to bed, after finishing my meal in the dark, I heard terrific detonations. Jumping from my bed I saw columns of flames shooting up in the sky from hangars. Everyone deserted the hotel into the nearby forests. No one was to be seen in the hotel".

Further continuing an eye-witness account of the bombings he said: "I will never forget the furious bombings. The Japanese planes were flying like so many ominous birds overhead. Bombs rained down upon targets and detonations were heard in rapid succession. Hangars were smashed to pieces and planes were demolished on the ground. From that night on, we had to live a gloomy life in a makeshift shelter for a week. Even after our return to the hotel we ran into the shelter every time an air raid warning was issued."

### Turks Combat Speculation

Transocean

ANKARA, January 5.—The Turkish Minister of Trade has issued a further regulation designed to combat speculation in the clothing business, as prices in this line have skyrocketed of late. Prices, on an average, are about 80 per cent higher than last year.

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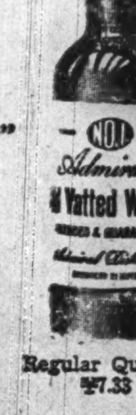

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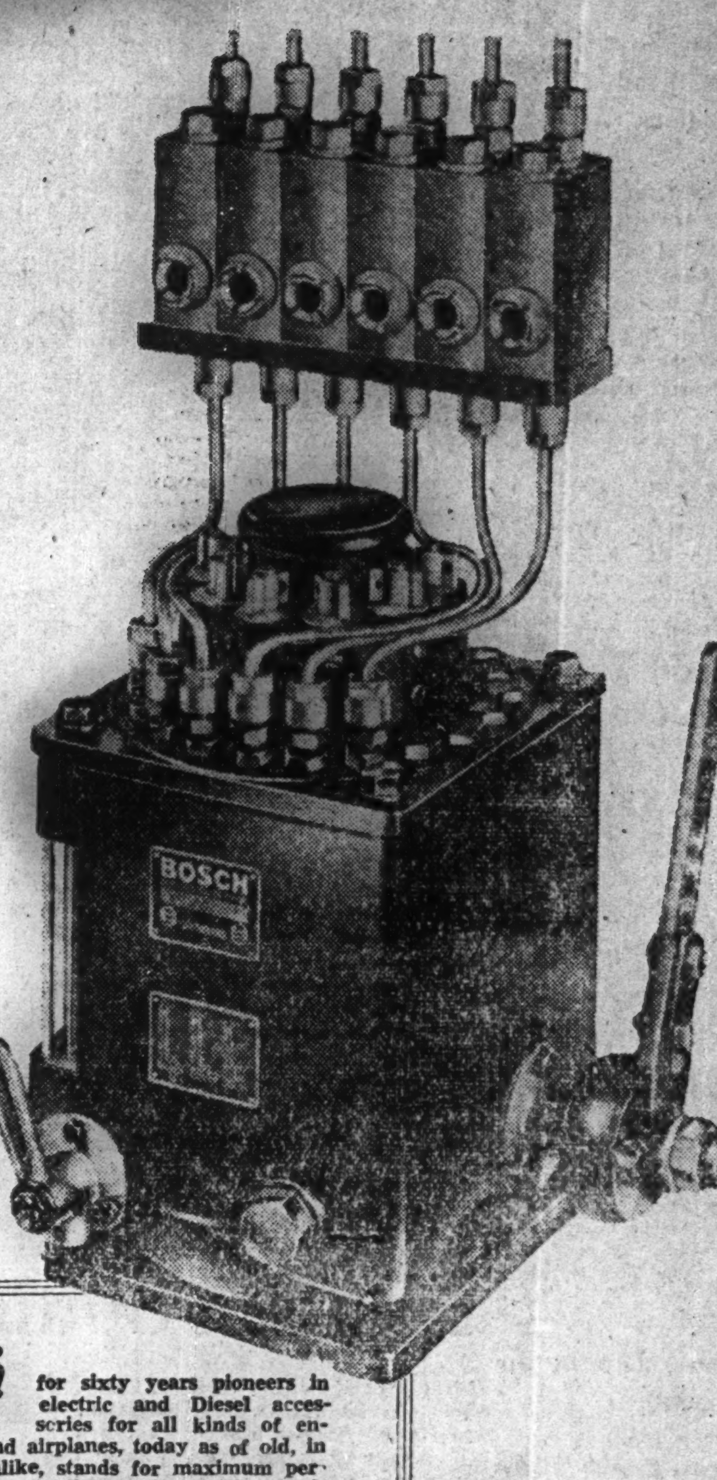

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# MOLUCCA IS FAMOUS AS HOME OF SPICES

### Professor Kanahira Says Natives' Favorite Food Is Canned Salmon

Amboina, the capital of the Molucca Archipelago, which is now being subjected to intense bombings by the Imperial Navy Air Force is famed throughout the world as the islands of spices.

In fact, states Professor Ryozo Kanahira of Kyushu Imperial University, from time immemorial the richness of the Molucca Islands was so well known to the Europeans that Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magelan were enticed to this region, which, however, eventually led them to discover America and the Pacific Ocean respectively. Spices accounted for their adventures and he states that this only goes to prove again that the Westerners were seeking a base of exploitation of East Asia even as early as the 15th century.

Professor Kanahira, who is an authority on forestry of the South Seas region, explored New Guinea the year before last and visited Amboina twice. Alluding to the characteristics of the islanders, he declares New Guinea is the largest island in the world next to Greenland but is thinly populated as it is peopled by about 20,000 natives with a few Japanese. During his expedition to New Guinea, he told of meeting a giant, who was seven feet high and dwarfs measuring only four feet or so living in the mountainous regions.

As in countries where the civilization is low, strange customs are followed by the natives. Among one of the amusing traits is that the tribes use toes in counting and for figures exceeding 20, he states another person's help is needed. As a whole, the natives are indolent having no particular interest for working as long as they have food and their favorite dish is canned salmon.

## *Contemporary Japanese Literature*

(Continued from Page 6)

Nietzsche's idea, ought by all means to set great store by the "mask." At first Shiori suspects that the Doctor's confession might be an artifice to set his mind at ease. Gradually, however, he is impressed by the Doctor's evident sincerity, and vows that he would never divulge the secret of his malady to anyone; that from now on he would fight it and conquer it with a fierce determination. He also expresses his desire to continue his attendance at college without resting. This time the Doctor does not undertake to oppose his wish.

At this point the dead gardener's young wife O-miyo enters, and claims her husband's remains. The Doctor marvels at O-miyo's attitude who, though her eyes are red, shows no tears, no disorder in her appearance as she observes the proper civilities and leaves. Therein, too, he tells Shiori, may be found the fineness, the nobleness of the "mask." And presently he invites Shiori to attend a concert with him, and the two make their exit.

* * *

The reference to Nietzsche in this work is, we feel, a bit too pompously treated. Yet the "masked life" herein emphasized is as familiar to the people of this country as it is conducive to giving such an exaggerated impression. It has likewise become a subtle thing in their every-day affairs. That ostentatious spirit of Bushido which is aptly expressed in the phrase, "though my stomach is empty, I am not hungry," has, in short, infused itself into the samurai regime, or Yedo period, of three centuries; into the mercantile bourgeoisie which rose during that period; and into the so-called masses, and has been thus transmitted down to the present day. The figure of O-miyo as, with eyes red and swollen from crying but without showing a drop of tear, she observes the proper civilities by expressing her thanks to Dr. Sugimura, Shiroi and others who have given medical treatment and care to her dead husband and leaves their presence with perfect decorum, indicates this very clearly, we think. Her husband, too, knowing he was dying, uttered not a word of complaint about his pains, nor did he show any desperate desire to cling to life, but merely expressed his concern for his wife who was to survive him.

This is character discipline, yet it is so much a part of the common attitude of mind of the people of this country that it cannot be dispensed with merely as discipline. So much so, that they have been called "a nation that suppresses its sorrows and wears an enigmatic smile." Stated baldly, it is of course an ethical attitude designed to preserve the harmony and civilities of social life by dint of restraining individual sentiments. And because such an attitude is held in respect, the outspoken expression of one's sentiments has come to be regarded as unbecoming a human being, so that even a sort of inborn taste which seeks to shun it has become a national trait.

(To Be Concluded

## Today's Sports

INTER-COLLEGIATE SKI

Second day 15th inter-collegiate ski tournament at Yonezawa, near Toganomori, 1 p.m.

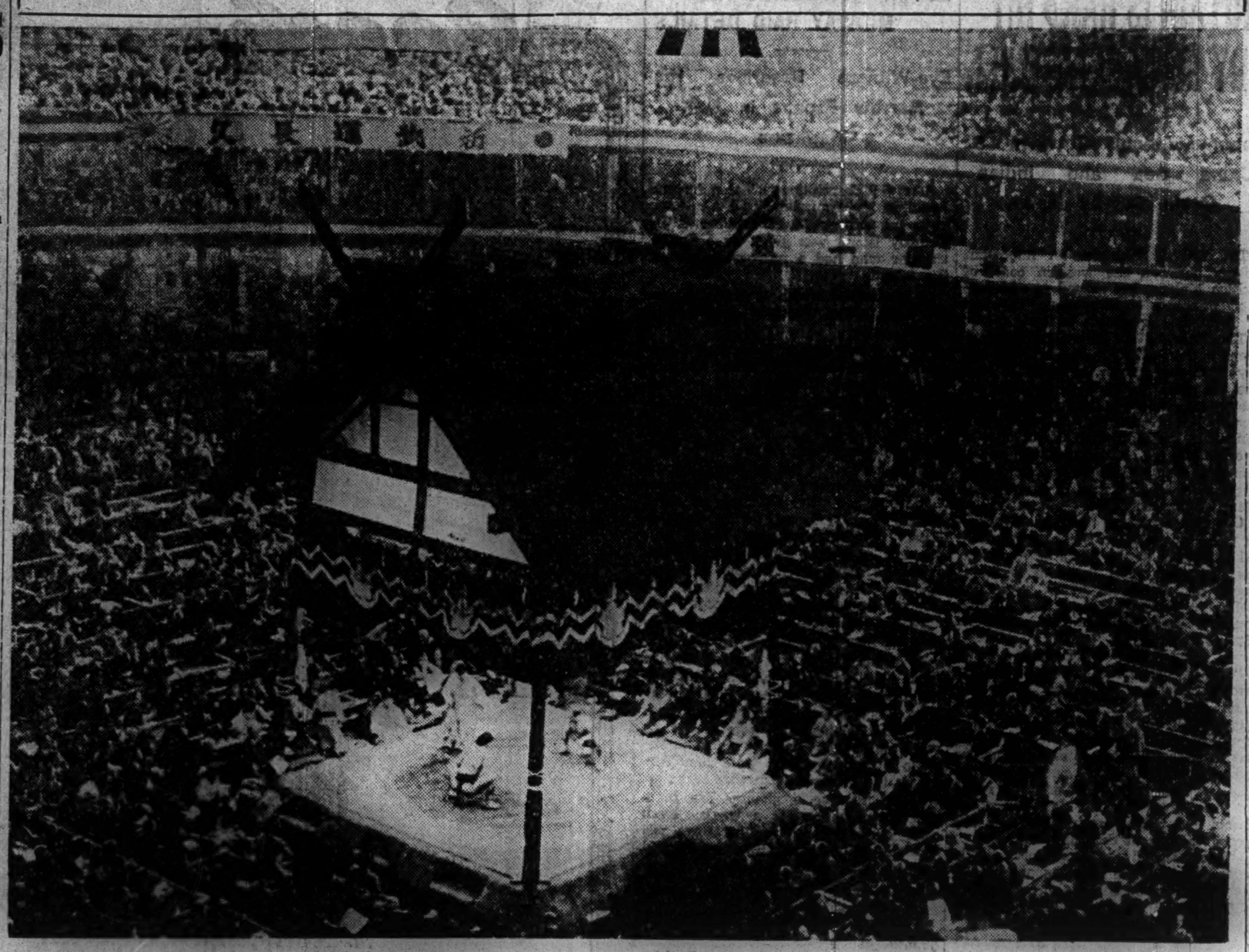
WINTER GAMES

Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet. Ice skating and hockey. Second day at Hoso rink, Nikko, 8 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches 8th day of spring tournament at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku. Main events around 2 p.m.

## Daily Scene at Sumo Stadium



This is one of the daily scenes witnessed by the 20,000 or so Sumo spectators that attend Kokugikan, stadium for Japan's national sport. (Photo by J.P.L.)

# Sumo, Popular Sport, Dates From 23 A. D.

## Japanese Wrestling Is Practiced in Strict Observance of Etiquette

Wrestling when thus spelled and printed in English instantly suggests brute force. For one pictures the reptilian scenes of human fray so familiar to the Westerner, so repulsive to the Japanese. Sumo—so wrestling is called in Japan—originated as a martial art, and, like all similar accomplishments of the samurai such as archery and horsemanship, is practiced in strict observance of etiquette, and brutality is conspicuous by its total absence.

"The art of living" was likened to wrestling rather than dancing by Marcus Aurelius. Sumo and dancing would not present diametrically opposed ideas to us who know Sumo only as it is practiced today. But Marcus Aurelius lived more than 1,800 years ago, and our ancestors of his time would unquestionably have understood the Roman Emperor's simile better than we, for wrestling then was sometimes a matter of life and death, certainly the exact antithesis in desirability of dancing.

The origin of Japanese wrestling is shrouded in mythological obscurity like so many of our old traditions and institutions. But popular historians agree that Sumo dates from the seventh year of the reign of the Emperor Suinin (23 A.D.). There was a powerful warrior named Kehaya (or, literally, Quick-Kicker) who could break ox-horns into pieces by slightly tightening the grip of his fingers and could bend heavy ironwork like chewing gum. If there was ever a man eager for the fray, he was. For truly he met no one half as strong as he. His fame finally reached the ears of the Emperor, and it was arranged to hold a wrestling match in the Sovereign's presence. After a search through the provinces Nomi-no Sukune was summoned.

Their famous bout, in which the latter emerged easy victor, is commonly accepted as the beginning of modern wrestling. The manner of their duel was so grim and violent, however, that they might as well be regarded as progenitors of American football. For Kehaya got broken ribs and fell dead!

This type of fighting was not peculiar to that time, nor the monopoly of Japan. It has been practised everywhere in the world. And the incident, after all, can not be accepted as the forerunner of the present Sumo tradition. Seven centuries elapse before another mention is made of wrestling as an institution in Japanese history, although we hear of some breath-taking wrestling matches that took place during that interim. In 717, Emperor Shomu gave wrestling parties in the Imperial Court, held subsequently during the following years until wrestling became an annual event at the Imperial Court, gradually taking on the aspect of a tradition. In the middle of June, by the lunar calendar, an Imperial Writ of summons was issued, and messengers were dispatched to all provinces to recruit wrestlers. Later in the month the Wrestling Festival was observed with due ceremony in the Imperial Palace Compound. This practice of sending for wrestlers devolved later on Provincial Governors who had to pay a yearly tribute of strong men to the Imperial Court. In turn, these strong men served as members of the Imperial Bodyguard. The Sumo Festival ceased to be held as an annual Court function after 1174, and with the shifting of the reins of Government from the Emperor to the Shogun, the scene of official sumo matches also moved from Kyoto to Kamakura. But through all the years they remained, officially, matches arranged among warriors exclusively.

Non-warrior sumo participants did not come into being until about 250 years ago, when professional sumo rose to prominence through "benefit performances" arranged for the raising of funds for erecting religious edifices. In 1645, the first of a series of such performances was given and for some time the name remained in use, although the charitable nature was soon superseded by the commercial, and sumo for the first time became an organized, self-supporting institution, tournaments being arranged among professional, non-warrior wrestlers and the gallery filled by plebeian spectators.

The thing that most strikes the uninitiated foreign spectator is the enormous size of the professional wrestlers. It would seem strange to him that, instead of being trained down to a decent size as they would be in most forms of athletics, they are given every encouragement to put on an increasing amount of fat. The best sumo players border on or exceed six feet in height and weigh 250 pounds or more.

How are they trained to grow into such extraordinary proportions? No satisfactory explanation can be given, other than that they were born to be giants. Most of us think, however, that diet has a great deal, and drinking more, to do with their size. One is reminded of Frederick the Great's choice of his grenadiers. Like Japanese professional wrestlers of today, they were sought for all over the country, and when found, were provided with the most generous amount of food and drink. Whatever the reason, the Japanese wrestler is truly of remarkable size, and it is really incredible how he can combine size and skill and maintain the agility of muscles necessary for the match.

So it is natural that we should hear and tell stories of questionable authenticity about the Gargantuan feats of prowess. Here is one of mediaeval vintage.

"Once upon a time in the Province of Kaga there lived a mighty strong man by the name of Kinai. His fame traveled far and wide and many were the tales of his feats of strength.

"It came about that a samurai in another province, himself a man of great daring and prowess, decided to travel to Kaga and challenge this peasant wrestler.

"Kinai was planting rice seedlings when the samurai rode up on a magnificent charger. Then the samurai, beholding Kinai, and believing him a humble peasant, inquired of him the way to the house of the mighty Kinai.

"Kinai realized at once that this man had come to challenge him. But the season was for planting rice plants and not for wrestling or tournaments. And so Kinai, wishing to avoid any unnecessary delay in the planting of his crop, placed a spade through the trappings on the horse and lifted both steed and rider high into the air and they turned them round so that they faced his own small cottage.

"This took the samurai's breath away. And he shouted from his perilous perch high in the air, 'Why—why—you must be Kinai.'

"'Oh, no,' answered Kinai, 'I am only one of his servants.'

"'Well, if a servant is as mighty as this, the master must be much more powerful,' the man on horseback thought, and losing all his courage he turned round and rode off as far as he could." (S.S.)

## Debt Slavery In Malay Peninsula

### Motive of British Action Was to Open Up New Fields to British Enterprise, to Push British Trade

(Continued from Yesterday)

The iron hand wanted the velvet glove. In the select confidences of his diary, the resident was accustomed to cover with the most uncomplimentary epithets the Sovereign to whom he was accredited. That gentleman's has surely been the most variously interpreted of all historical characters, not excluding Hamlet's. Looked upon with disfavor originally, as mentally and physically unfit to rule, it was found, when he became a convenient candidate for the throne of Perak, that it was only necessary to be in his company for a few minutes to see that this was an erroneous opinion.

It was discovered that he not only looked well in health, but that he was alert, and, for a Malay prince, more than ordinarily sharp and intelligent—that he managed his entourage with perfect ease, and proved himself an able negotiator. He also, according to one of the witnesses against him, possessed the useful and uncommon faculty of turning himself into a spirit. Scarcely was he seated on the throne and developing unofficial views on the interpretation of the treaty of Pangkor, before the Resident began to write of him, in an engaging strain of friendship, as "The Baby at Batarabit," "a vain little idiot," "really and truly only fit for a doll, or one of those figures at a tailor's shop to show off coats."

The Mr. Hyde in Abdullah continued to develop until "his inbecility and want of character were manifest at every turn" to Sir Wm. Jervois, who naturally dismissed him as "utterly impracticable." Finally his wickedness culminated in events which led to his involuntary visit to the Seychelles. There, however, and in Mauritius, he won golden opinions from all classes of officials and residents which were embodied in testimonials which could not have been improved upon had he been seeking an appointment as clerk to a Board of Guardians.

**View Modified Slowly**

Singapore, however, modified its views with slowness, and the governor in 1886 observed that Abdullah, who was anxious to be repatriated, had better remain at the Mauritius, "where he seemed to be so much better appreciated."

This is to anticipate events. Let us return to Abdullah's brief career as Sultan. The Hon. C. J. Irving, who was the only dissentient in the councils of the Straits Government from Sir A. Clarke's and Sir W. Jervois's forward movement, had already stated in a memorandum that—"The Malays are generally a lethargic sort of people, much addicted to a blind following of the 'customs of the ancestors'; then they are a nervous, shy, sort of people and withal very touchy and ceremonious, and with high notion of their own dignity. And, given such a people, and put down among them a European officer, whose sole duty it would be to be giving good advice, after a short time I should expect to find a feeling of worry and annoyance and exasperation springing up in the minds of the chiefs against this perpetual visitor and his perpetual advice, however wise, the advice might be and however discreetly given."

As we have seen, the Resident did not limit himself to giving good advice, but busied himself in enforcing it and seeing that it was put in practice.

An immediate consequence was the establishment of the worst possible state of feeling in the country. The nervous, "touchy" Malays were irritated into a constant state of apprehension and uncertainty. They found that the Resident claimed the right, under color of tendering advice, "which must be acted upon," of interfering in every detail of government, and they could not tell how far such interference would be pushed. Already the Resident had pressed for the abolition of debt-slavery, called by Swettenham. . . "The practice most valued, most tenaciously clung to by every one of rank of means, or influence, in the country."

Doubtless their uneasiness confirmed the Sultan in his dilatory ways of dealing with the Resident. A fresh step was necessary in the "forward policy." The new governor of the Straits, Sir William Jervois, extorted from Abdullah his sanction to a new arrangement, by which the Sultan was formally to accept the position which it had been expected he would have been content to occupy—that of a salaried mouthpiece of the Straits government. Perak was thenceforth to be administered by British officers in the name of the Sultan. Sir W. Jervois invented for these the fancy titles of "Queen's Commissioners." Annexation, pure and simple, had been hankered after as an alternative. Even in 1874, a speaker in the Legislative Council, after remarking that the population of the Peninsula was only seven to the square mile, had naively observed, "Surely, sir, a country like that is very easily taken and put under the British flag!" It is difficult to speak with patience of the reasons officially assigned for rejecting this piratical course, and they deserve a fresh paragraph.

"In carrying on the government of the State at present, it would be very inconvenient if the inhabitants of Perak all at once became entitled to the rights and privileges of British subjects. On the other hand, by ruling in the name of the Sultan, the form of government will be more adapted to the conditions of the case, and will enable us to deal easily with matters that might be difficult of solution under English law."

That is to say, the Malays were expected thenceforward to conduct themselves in accordance with English ideas, and, at the same time were refused the protection of English law!

**So Easy—So Convenient**

An age which is addicted to short cuts to perfection, and which is under the impression that the benefits of a position can be easily enjoyed without its responsibilities, sees no anomaly in such arrangements. Nations blockade their weaker neighbors, pretending to be at peace—it is so easy! Troops are landed in friendly territories and occupy custom-houses or pillage capitals—it is so convenient. There is a Nemesis, nevertheless, which waits upon such acts of international anarchy; and it is difficult to believe that there will not be trouble in the future, arising out of the altogether absurd and anomalous position of dependent States. Where one State is entirely under the domination of another, as Cuba is under the North American Federation, or as the Confederation of the Rhine was under Napoleonic France, it is a dangerous delusion to speak of it as "independent."

For these Malay States whose policy we control we are responsible. We have, and we exercise, the power of governing them. They have probably lost the right of appealing to the world to judge between themselves and us. They are entirely at our disposal, as much as Ireland. Surely it is a necessary corollary for a freedom-loving nation, that they should at least share the protection of our law. Yet the courts in England, with that deference toward the Government which is one of the lost disquieting features of our time, accept the Foreign Office certificate that a country is independent, without so much as inquiring what "independence" in the official sense means. In other matters, the courts are not apt to be played upon with words, and take the shadow for the substance. It is obvious that where there is actual British supremacy, its exercise ought to be controlled by British law. And the courts which administer that law ought not to be deterred from enforcing this principle in the case of states which are not really independent, merely because a government department chooses to give them that name. The essential condition of the application of British law is that the place should be effectively under the power of the British Crown.

Sir Wm. Jervois and his advisers, however, thought it was possible and desirable to elude the principle that British authority means British law, by a nice arrangement of epithets. The annexation was to be virtual, not overt. The administrators were to be in a position to avail themselves of the despotic powers of a Malay raja. They were to keep one on the throne, to maintain the fiction of independence, by which alone such a state of things could be supported. But he was to be a piece of machinery, designed to effectuate this particular purpose.

In pursuance of this new departure, which was carried out without communication with the Imperial Government, the Resident proceeded to post up proclamations, whose tenor was that the country would thenceforth be administered by British officials in the name of the Sultan. The result was to aggravate enormously the bad feeling that prevailed. Lord Carnarvon subsequently, on a full review of the circumstances, concluded that "the existing discontent, which probably had its origin in the assumption by the residents of an authority in excess of what which had been contemplated by H. M.'s government when the Pangkor engagement was approved, was materially increased by the mode in which Sir W. Jervois induced the Perak chiefs to give an involuntary assent to a system which deprived them of their privileges and powers." Under these circumstances, the Resident decided to proceed to a remote town, which had never acknowledged Abdullah's authority to post up his proclamations. His Sikh guard quarrelled with one of the inhabitants over the business; a fracas ensued, and he himself was fatally stabbed in his bath.

The first view the Straits Government took of this occurrence was that it was an unpremeditated affray. The population of the peninsula are of a highly-strung, nervous temperament, which disposes them very easily to lose control of themselves. In some individuals—(in fact, a large proportion)—this predisposition is carried to excess, and the subject can be thrown by a sudden word or gesture into a state in which he will perform any absurd and dangerous action which may be suggested by the bystanders. Such a person (called lata) is frequently the amok-runner of travelers. The intruding soldier posted his proclamation: the village constable tore it down. Nothing was more likely than that the violent excitement which naturally arose should excite the peculiar frenzy in question, nor that the Resident should have been one of the victims of it.

**Unrest Deep-Seated**

But the Straits authorities, alarmed by the unrest which it was now plain was deep-seated in Perak, and apparently under the impression that the very safety of Penang and Singapore was in danger, gave ready credence to reports which put an uglier complexion on the matter. The conspiracy, which came to be officially believe in, was supposed to be a fatuous plot against the Resident's life, concocted by Abdullah and deliberately executed by the village chief of Kota Lama. Singapore still clung to the persuasion that there was nothing that could possibly have caused uneasiness in Sir W. Jervois' inspiration of assuming the formal government of the country . . . which was no more than what was meant from the first, only put into set words. So it attributed the horrid plot, whose executants received their victim in peace at night and despatched him by an afterthought in the morning, to a "bad state of feeling engendered by necessary reforms . . . and fear of abolition of debt-slavery."

This last word needs a line of explanation. Debt-slavery, as we shall see, rested on Malay custom. And Malay custom was expressly exempted from interference at Pangkor. But it seems that we rather thought it our province to explain to the Malays what Malay custom was, and we more than hinted that the custom of debt-slavery, as practised in Perak, was not genuine old Malay—and therefore, not Malay custom at all.

What the truth was in respect of the alleged plot, so childishly contrived, and so clumsily carried out, it is impossible to ascertain. At the most our verdict must be—"Not Proven." In her lively work, The Golden Chersonese, Miss I. Bird balances the views of Major McNair and of the late Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements (Sir P. B. Maxwell) on this and other matters relating to our dealings with Malaysia. But Major McNair's Sarongand Kris is merely a popular account of the peninsula and its history—pleasantly written, but standing on quite a different plane from Sir P. B. Maxwell's Our Malay Conquests, which is a subtle and exhaustive examination of the probabilities and the evidence. Most people will prefer the judicial conclusions of the Chief Justice, arrived at after minute analysis of the events, to the statements of the Colonial Engineer, which make no pretensions to be more than an ex parte account of what passed, in the light of the Government theory. McNair's book, nevertheless, is well worth reading, from the traveler's and ethnologist's point of view.

(To Be Continued)

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculists and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063 Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

# TAX INCREASE PLAN EXPLAINED PUBLICLY

### Program to Get ¥1,150,000,000 In Year, Announced by Finance Ministry

## 3 NEW LEVIES CREATED

### Government to Pinch Advertisement, Pari-Mutuel Ticket And Gas-Electricity

The Government's tax increase program designed to boost the revenue of the State by some ¥1,150,000,000 a year by raising direct taxes and creating new taxes such as the gas, electric, advertisement and pari-mutuel ticket taxes was decided on at the Cabinet meeting Friday, and the bulk of the program was made public by the Finance Ministry the same day.

The outstanding characteristics of the present tax increase scheme are:

**Income Taxes Up**

(1) Various income taxes which form the backbone of the State revenue from taxes have been raised to a major extent.

(2) The system to lighten the financial burden on those who have many dependents has been expanded further in line with the Government's population policy.

(3) In order to promote the expansion of productive power, and increase national savings, the exemption level has been lowered considerably for some taxes through the revision of the Provisional Tax Adjustment Law.

(4) Three new taxes, i.e., gas and electric tax, advertisement tax and pari-mutuel ticket tax have been introduced.

**Pressure on Securities**

Of the classified income taxes, the tax on the incomes from service has been raised by 4 per cent while the dividend interest tax has been boosted by 5 per cent, indicative of the Government's policy to levy heavier taxes upon those who get their incomes from the interest on the securities they hold.

The rates of the classified income taxes are as follows:

(Figures included in the parenthasises are the old rates)

percentage

1. Immovable property income tax ........ 16 (10)
2. Dividend interest income tax
   Class A
   (1) Interest on Government bonds ........ 9 (4)
   (2) Interest on the public bonds except those issued by the Government ..... 14 (9)
   (3) The securities which are not included either in (1) nor in (2) ........ 15 (10)
   Class B ........ 15 (10)
3. Business income tax
   Class A ........ 13 (8.5)
   Class B ........ 12 (7.5)
4. Service income tax ........ 10 (6)
5. Forestry tax
   Class A (For the income less than ¥1,600) ........ 9 (5)
   Class B (For the income more than ¥1,600) ........ 12 (7.5)
6. Retirement allowances tax
   a. For the sum less than ¥20,000 ........ 10 (12)
   b. For the sum more than ¥20,000 ........ 17 (12)
   c. For the sum more than ¥100,000 ........ 32 (25)
   d. For the sum more than ¥500,000 ........ 50 (40)

The new corporation tax rates are as follows:

1. Corporation tax
   a. Japanese corporations .... 25 (18)
   b. Foreign corporations ...... 37 (28)
   c. Liquidation income ........ 25 (18)
2. Special corporation tax .....12.5 (6)

The new excess profit tax rates are:

a. Profits which exceed 10 per cent of the capitalization but are below the standard profits-rate ........ 35 (25)
b. Profits which are the standard profits-rate but do not exceed 20 per cent of the capitalization ........ 55 (45)
c. Profits which are between 20 and 30 per cent of the capitalization ........ 65 (45)
d. Profits which exceed 30 per cent of the capitalization .. 75 (65)

The new inheritance tax rates are as follows:

1. In case assets are inherited by family members of the former owner:
   (a) Assets below ¥10,000 .... 1.2 (1.0)
   (b) Assets over ¥5,000,000 ....40.0 (33.0)
2. In case assets are inherited in accordance with Article 982 of the civil Law:
   (a) Assets below ¥10,000 .... 1.8 (1.5)
   (b) Assets over ¥5,000,000 ....45.0 (37.0)
3. In case assets are inherited in accordance with Article 985 of the Civil Law:
   (a) Assets below ¥10,000 .... 2.4 (2.0)
   (b) Assets over ¥5,000,000 ....54.0 (45.0)

The new electric and gas tax rates are as follows:

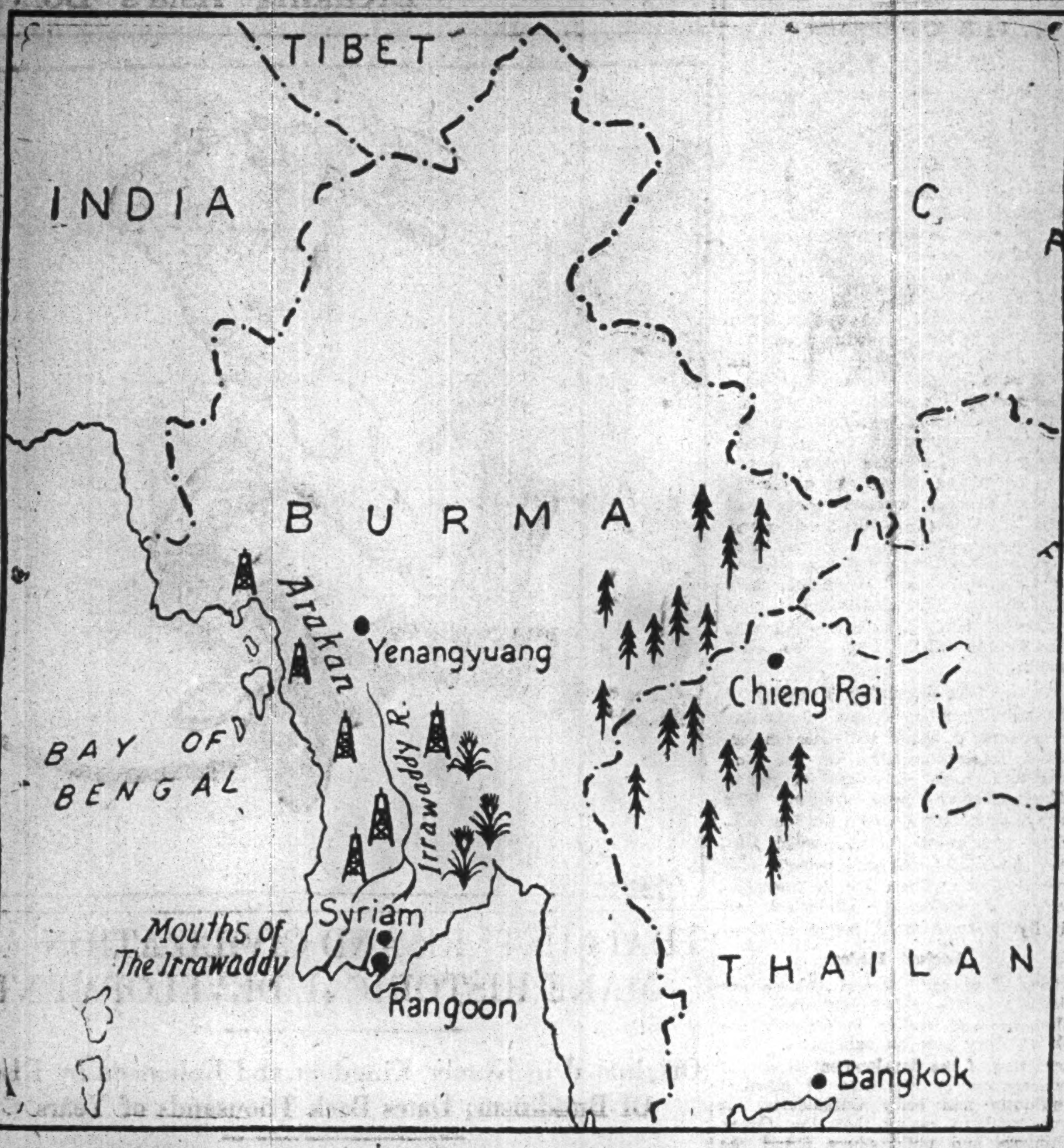
1. The new tax will be levied when electric power and gas are used for the following purposes:
   (a) Dwelling houses
   (b) Hotels and restaurants
   (c) Theaters, movie houses and public halls
   (d) Billiard-rooms and mahjong houses
   (e) In case others than electric and gas companies are supplied from electric power and gas companies ........ 10
   (f) In case electric and gas companies use electric power and gas which they generate ........ 10
   (g) In case others than electric and gas companies use electric power and gas which they generate .. ¥12 per kilowat

## Bill Clearings

January 17
(In ¥1,000)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 172,915 | 142,661 |
| Balance | 24,091 | 20,907 |

## Burma's Resources



Burma, country in East Asia, but at present held in the paw of the British Lion, is rich in resources. The map above shows that the country has plenty of materials namely, oil, teak and rice which are vital to the peoples of East Asia and not to outsiders.

# FARMING IS LEADING OCCUPATION IN F.I.C.

### Rice Production Enough to Meet Japan's Needs; Rubber and Maize Plentiful

French Indo-China is traditionally an agricultural country and particularly a rice producing land, producing one-fourth of the world rice export quantity and thus coming second in the world after Burma that ships one-half of the world quantity, says Toshi Yamakawa of the East Asia Economic Research Bureau, who is studying the economic features of French Indo-China, in the Yomiuri.

Besides rice, French Indo-China produces maize and rubber as important agricultural products, while its mineral output consist of coal, tin, zinc and others. Agriculture is the foremost industry of the country as shown by the foreign trade figure for 1939.

In that year the total export was 3,495,000,000 francs (one franc equals 9.7 sen) and the import 2,382,000,000 francs, leaving an export surplus of 1,113,000,000 francs. Rice takes up about 40 per cent of the total export, rubber about 27 per cent, maize about 10 per cent. Agricultural products account for about 77 per cent of the entire exportation.

**Coal Tops Mineral**

Of mineral products coal comes foremost, but its export comes only to 4.4 per cent of the total. Furthermore 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Thus it is proved beyond all doubt that agriculture is the main activity of the country, and that agriculture is built up on rice cultivation.

The rice produced in French Indo-China is known to Japanese people as Tonkin rice or Saigon rice. The production here is sufficient to supply all that Japan requires.

The rice export reaches generally 1,500,000 tons or about 10,000,000 koku, or about one-third of the total production. The rice cultivation method adopted in the country is very primitive and only by improving the irrigation system, can the crop easily be increased more than twofold, and the result will not only elevate the living standard of farmers but also guarantee the food supply of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

**Rice in Delta**

The rice cultivation areas lie mainly in northern Tonkin delta and southern Cochin-China. The southern delta is watered by the Mekon River, and produces about 40 per cent of the total crop. Saigon rice produced in that area is mainly exported. The Mekon River region produces in all about 52 per cent of the entire rice crop.

Chinese merchants control the collection of Saigon rice, and they also monopolize the marketing. Farmers are even unable to give their rice directly to rice cleaners. Those Chinese were anti-Japanese, and consequently hindered the export of rice to Japan. They, however, suddenly changed their attitude with the conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China joint defense agreement in July, last year, and also the coming of Japanese troops into the country.

Now there is no worry about the acquisition of the rice supply as those Chinese are now even cooperating in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

**Maize Second Crop**

Maize is the second important agricultural crop. Cambodia is the main producing center, the crop reaching 64 per cent of the total. Maize export reached 550,000 tons out of the annual crop of 620,000 tons. The crop is annually increasing, and the export can be further increased. Maize can be imported into Japan as fodder.

Rubber plantation developed only in these 25 years, having been started by French. The annual production now reaches 70,000 tons, and though it is far below that in Malaya or the Netherlands East Indies, it is greater than that in Thai and British North Borneo.

Pepper is produced in Cambodia and Cochin-China and the annual output is 35,000,000 tons. Coffee, cocoa, sweet potato, tea, tobacco, ground nut, sesame, kapock, labquer, cotton, hemp are produced also. But products are all locally consumed and are not exported. Future attention must be directed in producing more cotton and jute that the co-prosperity sphere requires.

**Forest Huge Area**

The forest area takes up about 57 per cent of the total land area, and in the northern Laos district forests cover 88 per cent of the area, and in Tonkin 60 per cent. The lumber export in 1939 was 29,000,000 francs. At present forestry is undertaken on small scales. There are more than 800 varieties of lumber suitable for building purposes or for making furnitures.

Among high grade lumber, there is also produced teak known as the best material for shipbuilding, furniture and other purposes. Teak is mostly produced in the dense forest up the Mekon River, and they are shipped down the river. Teak is exported from Saigon. There are also many districts where teak can be satisfactorily cultivated.

## *U.S. Commodity Prices May Go Skyrocketting; Washington Worrying*

**Leaders of the United States Government are now racking their brains to prevent commodity prices from skyrocketting, says a Domei report reaching here from Buenos Aires. Procurator-General Arnold recently issued a statement, warning the nation that commodity prices might go up limitlessly unless some drastic step be taken by the Government immediately. In the statement, he warned merchants at large against making false reports on the unit prices of their merchandise.**

## COMMODITY PRICE LEAPT IN MATSUYE LAST MONTH

### Akita, Aomori, Fukuoka and Mito Same, While Sendai Drops

Retail commodity prices rose most remarkably by 3.3 per cent in Matsuye during last month, while a drop of 0.8 per cent was seen in Sendai, according to an announcement made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The second largest rise of 3.2 per cent was seen in Akita, followed by 2.6 per cent in Aomori, 2.3 per cent in Fukuoka and 2.0 per cent in Mito. Following is the list of the December commodity price indices for other cities: (Taking December 16, 1929. Minus signs denote decline.)

| | Dec. index | Compared with Nov. | Compared with Dec., 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | 164.5 | 1.2% | 4.3% |
| Osaka | 145.2 | −2.0 | 0.8 |
| Kobe | 182.6 | 0.3 | 9.3 |
| Kyoto | 159.8 | 0.3 | 6.6 |
| Nagoya | 179.1 | −0.2 | 5.8 |
| Yokohama | 156.4 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| Hiroshima | 164.4 | 1.0 | 4.2 |
| Kanazawa | 172.0 | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| Otaru | 160.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| Niigata | 170.2 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Kochi | 171.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Sapporo | 162.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Yokosuka | 172.4 | 1.0 | 6.5 |

# DEFENSE INDUSTRIES GO UP ON EXCHANGE

### Traders Cheerful on News of Strong Position of Japanese Forces in South

Although the shares of defense industries were bought heavily in the long-term section, prices were irregular in the short-term section on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The news of the marked advances of the Japanese Army in British Malaya and the great irritation being felt by the Australian Government in defending Australia against Japan because of the incompetency of the United States and British forces made traders cheerful.

**Furukawa Shares Up**

At the outset, the shares of Furukawa Electric Industry, Japan Steel Tubing and Hitachi Works were bought heavily in the long-term section. After the closing of that section in the morning, brokers carried out some sellings, causing the prices of peace industry shares in the short-term section somewhat to be irregular.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥135.80 in the morning.

Of the shares of defense industries, Japan Steel Tubing showed the most remarkable activities of the day, breaking through the long-awaited ¥80 mark.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

**First Section**

| | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spin (50) | 65.6 | d .2 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| Fuji, new (25) | 36.2 | d .1 | 36.5 | 36.9 |
| Kanegafuchi (50) | 156.1 | .... | .... | 158.0 |
| Do, new (25) | 98.9 | u .1 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| Teikoku Ray (50) | .... | .... | .... | 103.5 |
| Teikoku Rayon (37½) | .... | .... | 92.6 | 93.5 |
| Toyo Rayon new (50) | .... | .... | 75.7 | 76.5 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 32.6 | d3.5 | 31.3 | 30.5 |
| Tokyo Light (50) | 69.9 | u1.0 | .... | .... |
| Electro-chem. (50) | 61.8 | .... | 61.7 | 61.5 |
| Ensuiko Sug (50) | .... | .... | 64.7 | 65.0 |
| Japan Min (50) | .... | .... | 66.7 | 67.7 |
| Manchuria Ind (50) | .... | .... | 61.7 | 61.9 |
| Tokyo Stock (50) | 137.5 | .... | 138.4 | 139.4 |
| Do, new (50) | 137.3 | d .1 | 138.1 | 138.5 |

**Second Section**

| | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. K. (50) | 113.4 | .... | 114.0 | 114.4 |
| Do, new (37½) | 95.3 | u .3 | 95.8 | 96.6 |
| O. S. K. (50) | .... | .... | 102.0 | 103.1 |
| Do, new (37½) | 84.0 | u .5 | 84.3 | 85.2 |
| Ishikawajima (50) | 84.0 | u .5 | 84.2 | 84.9 |
| Ishikawajima (25) | 56.5 | u .7 | 56.2 | 57.1 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 136.0 | .... | 135.3 | 88.8 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 105.9 | u1.2 | 104.6 | 105.8 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 77.9 | .... | 78.1 | 79.0 |
| Iwaki Col (50) | 32.0 | .... | .... | 32.5 |
| Steel Tube (50) | 80.2 | u1.3 | 80.4 | 81.7 |

**Third Section**

| | Clos. | | Feb. | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. M. R. (50) | .... | .... | .... | 68.09 |
| Japan Fat (50) | 65.3 | u .9 | 65.3 | 65.9 |
| Japan Soda (25) | 32.0 | u .7 | 32.0 | 32.8 |
| Japan Oil (50) | 84.7 | .... | 85.1 | 86.1 |
| Karafuto Oil (50) | 52.1 | .... | 52.8 | 52.7 |
| Nichiro Fish (50) | .... | .... | .... | 76.8 |
| Shochiku (50) | 59.8 | d .3 | 60.2 | 60.4 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5s | 105.90 | 105.90 | 105.90 | 105.90 |
| First 4s | 102.80 | 102.80 | 102.80 | 102.80 |
| Second 5s | 105.85 | 105.85 | 105.85 | 105.85 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 136.7 | 137.5 | 135.5 | 135.8 |
| N. Y. K., old | 113.5 | 113.6 | 112.1 | 112.4 |
| N. Y. K., new | 95.5 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 94.6 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin | 155.6 | 156.0 | 153.5 | 153.6 |
| Kanegafuchi, new | 98.6 | 99.0 | 96.6 | 96.8 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 92.4 | 93.0 | 89.0 | 89.1 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 76.4 | 76.4 | 74.6 | 74.6 |
| S. M. Railway | 68.3 | 68.4 | 68.3 | 68.3 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 105.9 | 105.9 | 103.5 | 103.5 |
| Tokyo Light | 69.4 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 69.0 |
| Hitachi Works | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 77.5 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 80.5 | 80.6 | 78.4 | 78.4 |
| Japan Oil | 85.0 | 85.5 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| Japan Mining | 67.0 | 67.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 |
| Manchuria Ind | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.1 | 61.1 |

# BURMA RICE OUTPUT HALF THAT OF JAPAN

### Produces About 30,000,000 Koku Annually, Exports Two-Thirds of Amount

Burma produces about 30,000,000 koku of rice and two-thirds of this amount is sold abroad, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The country of some 680,000 square kilometers is inhabited by about 14,000,000 people. Farmers constitute two-thirds of the population. Accordingly, the backbone of Burmese industry is agriculture.

The annual production of rice which Burma produces yearly is about half the total output of rice in Japan. Every year Burma exports as much as 20,000,000 koku of rice which is about half the total rice export in the world.

**Cotton, Rubber, Corn, Too**

Beans, peanuts, cotton, corn, rubber, tea and tobacco are cultivated in that country besides rice. At present, the Government of Burma is giving special efforts to encourage among farmers the cultivation of sugar cane and jute.

The total area of arable land is 18,160,000 acres of which 12,500,000 acres are marked out for the growing of rice. In 1939, the rice output totaled 7,106,000 tons. The amount of production is too large in proportion to that of consumption at home, two-thirds of the production is shipped abroad. Large buyers of Burmese rice are British India, Ceylon, British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, China, Arabia and Japan. Nearly half of the total export is sent to India.

**Harvest Three Times a Year**

In Burma, rice is harvested three times a year; in spring, summer and winter. The rice producing center is the vast stretch of fertile land formed on the delta of the Irrawaddy River.

The mineral resources in Burma are quite rich, but the mining industry is still in its infantile stage mainly because of the exploitation by British capitalists. Most of the mining enterprises in the land are under British management, and native capitalists are not allowed to conduct the mining of any kind of minerals on a large scale.

For example, the drilling and collection of oil with modern machinery by native enterprises are prohibited by law, with a view to protecting the oil enterprises operated on British capital, and preventing native capitalists from accumulating more capital with which they might some day attempt to compete with British capitalists in the oil industry.

**864,000 Tons of Oil**

In 1939, Burma produced 864,000 tons of oil most of which was collected from the oil fields on the lower Irrawaddy River and along the coast of Arakan.

Other mineral products in Burma in the same year were as follows: Unit-metric ton)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead | 77,180 |
| Zinc | 59,347 |
| Tin | 5,441 |
| Nickel | 4,020 |
| Copper | 7,935 |
| Iron | 26,259 |
| Wolfram | 5,593 |
| Silver (ounces) | 6,175,000 |

Another important industry of Burma is forestry. The famous teak trees—so famous that one can hardly think of Burma without associating it with these giant trees—grow in abundance in most of the forests in the country, covering an area of 31,600 square miles. The annual exports of teak is something like 2,500,000 tons and most of them go to England and India.

## COCOONS, SILK FIXED

### 80,000,000 Kan for Former and 510,000 Bales for Latter

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry fixed the amounts of cocoons and silk to be produced in 1942 at the meeting of the Silk Committee which was held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister Saturday, according to the Yomiuri.

The scheduled production of cocoons and silk for this year are respectively 80,000,000 kan and 510,000 bales.

## Bank of Japan Accounts

January 17
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 4,919,129 |
| Over Issues | 219,129 |
| Deposits | 710,212 |
| Loans | 497,644 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 135.8 | −1.00 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 94.6 | −.40 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 96.8 | −2.00 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.70 | −.01 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent | 105.90 | +.05 |

# JAPAN TO RECEIVE THAILAND SUPPLIES

### War Changes Direction of Trade Which Hitherto Had Been Flowing to British

With the suspension of the trade relations with Singapore, Hongkong and other British dominions following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand will supply Japan with raw rubber and tin ore in abundance and thus play an important role in the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia. Japan, on the other hand, will assist Thailand in the industrial development by sending equipment and technical experts.

Hitherto Thailand had economically been depending on Great Britain, because almost all main industries of the country were monopolized by British businessmen. For example, bank notes of Thailand were backed by pound sterling. The onset of the war between Japan and the United States and the British Empire, however, has compelled Thailand to rid itself from the British yoke.

**Thai Big Rice Producer**

Thailand is the greatest rice producing country in the southwestern Pacific area. Its yearly output average 73,000,000 piculs. About 10,000,000 koku (a koku is about five bushels) is exported to foreign countries. Raw rubber is the other important product, and export article. Thailand produces about 55,000 tons of rubber a year, greater part of which had hitherto been sold to foreign markets, including Singapore and Penang in Malaya.

Thailand is also famous for being the largest supplier of tin ore which is vital for the munitions industry. The yearly output is registered at about 15,000 tons. Penang and Singapore are the leading purchasers. Owing to the new development over the Pacific, these two national defense materials will chiefly be supplied to Japan and make much contribution toward the progress of the industrial productivity expansion program here.

**Britain Controlled Mining**

Other important commodities include teak, tobacco, raw cotton, coconut, iron ore and tungsten ore, Britain accounted for about 70 per cent of the investment in the mining industry of Thailand.

The British Empire had hitherto held the predominant position in the Thailand's international merchandise transactions. British dominions such as Singapore, Hongkong and Penang accounted for 65.7 per cent of the 1938 export of Thailand; British home country, for 1.4 per cent; the United States for 11.1 per cent; the United States for 11.1 per cent and Japan only for 1.2 per cent.

In the import trade, 34.8 per cent of commodities was purchased from Singapore, Hongkong and Penang; 14.8 per cent from Japan; 11.8 per cent from the British home country. These trade situation, however, has made a radical change since the outbreak of the war.

# POSTAL SAVINGS UP DURING LAST MONTH

### Big Increase Reflects Government's Campaign to Encourage Thrift

Reflecting the smooth progress of the national savings encouragement campaign, postal savings and postal transfer savings increased remarkably by ¥42,259,000 and ¥22,833,000 respectively last month, it was announced Friday by the Finance Ministry. The balance of postal savings as of December 31 was registered at ¥8,936,064,000 and that of postal transfer savings at ¥304,174,000.

Considerable decline, however, was made in holdings of securities during the same month. Holdings of Government bonds totalled ¥8,128,596,000; foreign securities, ¥159,188,000; prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥1,219,932,000; special bank debentures ¥813,811,000; and special corporate debentures, ¥830,550,000.

**Government Bonds Up**

Government bonds, as compared with the figures for November 30, moved downward by ¥51,343,000, prefectural and municipal bonds by ¥4,541,000, and special corporate debentures by ¥2,689,000. An increase of ¥4,942,000 was made in holdings of foreign securities.

Loans to general and special accounts of the Government as of December 31 were recorded at ¥133,963,000, loans to public bodies at ¥400,768,000 and loans to chartered banks and national-policy firms at ¥396,541,000. Loans to general and special accounts of the Government declined by ¥1,716,000 in comparison with the end of the previous month, and loans to chartered banks and national-policy firms by ¥5,150,000, but loans to public bodies increased by ¥2,552,000.

**New Securities Announced**

Meanwhile the Industrial Bank of Japan announced Friday that new securities issues for this week will amount to ¥131,265,000, of which ¥40,000,000 will represent corporate debentures; ¥50,000,000, debentures of Japanese firms in Manchoukuo and North China and ¥41,265,000, stocks.

Out of the new corporate debentures, ¥10,000,000 will be issued by the Japan Oil Company, ¥15,000,000 by the Oriental Development Corporation, ¥15,000,000 by the Japan Iron Works and ¥50,000,000 by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ...... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ......... ¥144,650,000
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T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura — K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1942

# Our Official War Reports

Japanese official war reports, although always marked by conservative estimates, give a fair picture of the successive victories achieved on all fronts. The latest communique issued on Thursday afternoon giving a weekly summary of the course of hostilities is deserving of attention. Above all, its importance should be seen in the account it gives of the Malay front, where a British debacle appears to be taking place with disastrous results.

The picture drawn of the British route, although laconic, is graphic enough. The British forces at Kuala Lumpur were routed when they were assaulted not only from the front and from the air but also by the surprise appearance of Japanese units behind their positions. This surprise movement was made by Japanese forces which had sailed in special boats down the sea southward and made a secret landing to take the British quite unawares.

"Before our forces directed by superb command," reads the communique, "and moving on land and in the air with lightning speed, the enemy had his morale broken and their ranks were thrown into confusion and forced to abandon Kuala Lumpur and retreat." That the Japanese pursuit is being kept up with relentless force is evident from the progress they are making with surprising speed. On Wednesday, January 14, the Japanese entered Johore, having summarily disposed of the British on the State border. It means that within twenty-four hours, from Tuesday noon to Wednesday noon, the Japanese vanguard ran through the whole State of Negri Sembilan. Simultaneously, the Japanese troops, descending southward through the east seaboard country, also entered Johore from another direction. That these forces proceeding southward from two directions will eventually converge on Singapore is easy enough to see.

The desperate situation in Malaya is nowhere better described than in one of the British newspaper reports transmitted here from Berne. The London News Chronicle correspondent wiring from the Malay front is quoted as follows:—"During my three days' travel from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore, I saw not a single plane of the British air force. With the exception of Singapore and Johore, the British are not provided with bases for warplanes, although they have bases for anti-aircraft guns." While the London journalist traveled for three days so close to the scene of hostilities he failed to see a single British plane. The simple fact is that the British air force, except what are sheltered at Singapore, had been literally annihilated. The supremacy of Japanese air forces was evident from the day they made a landing on Malay shores. This undisputed supremacy has resulted in extinction of British planes in Malaya.

Scarcely less tragic notes are heard from Reuter's correspondents in Malaya. One of the reports just transmitted here from the Swiss capital reads as follows:—"The only available news concerning the war situation in East Asia is that the British forces are still continuing their retreat." This collaborates with the Japanese reports announcing steady progress on the same front. Cries have been heard from Singapore calling for reinforcements of troops and planes. Last minute exertion will no doubt be made in response to these calls. But it would indeed be doubtful if any emergency measure in the present situation will go any appreciable way toward checking the surge of Japanese advance. The Japanese are pouring into the country where there are but small defenses to withstand their progress. They will now have practically only open country to traverse in order to reach Singapore.

The progress of Japanese arms in Malaya should be seen in its relation with the situation just developing in Borneo and further to the east. In this theater of war the chief role is being taken by the Imperial Navy. The communique issued on Thursday afternoon states that Japanese submarines operating in the Netherlands East Indies had up to January 15 sunk four enemy ships, totaling 27,000 tons, and captured three merchant ships, totaling 4,000 tons.

It was also announced that on January 12 units of the Navy air force raided the enemy base at Kolonedae on the Gulf of Tomaikaon, on the eastern coast of Central Celebes. One of these units also attacked Ternate, on Gilolo Island. Later aerial operations included the bombing of the enemy bases at Babo and Sorong in the western part of New Guinea, Amboyna on the Malucca Islands and Rabaul on New Britain Island. These actions mean that the field of naval operations has been pushed eastward from Tarakan, Borneo, over a distance of 2,100 miles.

It should be noted that Rabaul on New Britain Island forms an outpost in the defense system of Australia and New Zealand. Amboyna in the Molucca Islands

Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese naval operations in these waters will have at least two-fold significance. First, it will sever lines of communication between Australia and Hawaii and the United States. Second, the loss of those naval bases will have a definite strategic effect on the destiny of Singapore. The present situation developing in this direction must be regarded as a new phase in the strategic development in southern waters and in all likelihood unfolding in its close relations with Singapore, the fall of which will mark the conclusion of the initial stage of the southern campaign of which Singapore is one of the main

# POLICY OF U.S. IN THE FAR EAST DURING PAST 50 YEARS REVIEWED

## Immigration Question Was Constant Source of Irritation Between Two Countries

As familiar to everyone, until 1897 America was very friendly disposed toward Japan. Just prior to the annexation of Hawaii, the then Japanese Minister to America, the late Toru Hoshi, sent a cable to Foreign Minister Shigenobu Okuma to dispatch a fleet to Hawaii and to occupy the islands, if necessary. Although Tokyo protested to Washington against the annexation of the Hawaiian Group with America, nobody in Tokyo thought of sending a fleet to Hawaii in consideration of the past friendly relations between the two countries.

When the United States took over the Philippine Islands as the prize of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the then Premier of Japan, Prince Hirobumi Ito, did not oppose it, but, on the contrary, advised Emilio Aguinaldo, a patriotic Filipino leader, to come to peace with America. Prince Ito preferred to have the Philippines fall into the broad lap of America than that of any other Power. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, America was sympathetic with Japan.

According to an account told by Viscount Kentaro Kaneko who was sent to the United States at the time on a special mission, President Theodore Roosevelt told the Viscount, "As soon as the Russo-Japanese war broke out many young officers in the American Army and Navy asked to be put on the reserve list as they wanted to help Japan, and I had to declare strict neutrality in order to avoid showing too much partiality toward Japan".

### Two Causes

This American goodwill toward Japan, however, changed for the worse after a short lapse of time since the close of the Russo-Japanese war. There were two causes: one of them was the growing influence of Japan in East Asia, and another was the outbreak of anti-Japanese immigration movement on the Pacific coast. Like the British European Continental policy, America's policy was based upon the balance of power. America was sympathetic to Japan, because Japan fought against the aggression of Russia; now that Japan had become strong, America took to opposing Japan.

The United States sent a large fleet to Japan in 1907 for the ostensible reason of a world tour. Public opinion in America raised a hue and cry against the dispatch of its fleet to Japan on the ground that it was calculated to irritate a friendly nation unnecessarily.

The immigration issue became the constant source of trouble between Japan and the United States from the end of the Meiji era (1911) and to the early part of the Taisho era (1912-25). With the enactment of the anti-Japanese Immigration Act in California in 1913 the pot of Japanese public opinion boiled over; in April 1913 Japan strongly protested to Washington against the Immigration Act of California. According to David F. Houston, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Washington was dismayed at the extremely strong terms in which the Japanese protest was couched; then Washington decided to send a reply to Japan's protest but refrained from moving America's fleet for fear of inflaming Japan. The then Secretary of State was William J. Bryan—an out and out pacifist.

### Clashed at Conference

Japan and America next clashed at the Peace Conference in Versailles. Japan joined the Allies by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and captured Kiaochow Bay, as a result of which Japan secured the mandate over the rights and interests of Germany in Shantung Province. Subsequently, Foreign Minister Komei Kato of the Okuma Cabinet presented China the so-called 21 demands. The Versailles Conference was held partly for the purpose of liquidating all these issues which had happened during the course of the last Great War.

In this confab China opposed Japan with the backing of the United States. Among members of the American delegation there were differences of opinion between the Wilsonian and the Lansing (Robert Lansing, the then Secretary of State) factions, and President Woodrow Wilson did not act entirely against the interests of Japan. On this point Count Nobuaki Makino, Japan's chief delegate, said:

Britain's chief delegate Earl of Balfour fully understood Japan's position and used his good offices; he prepared the draft agreement concerning the Shantung issue and Wilson yielded. China's delegate, however, refused to sign it upon instructions from his home Government on the ground that public opinion at home was deadly against it and he started a strenuous campaign. Wilson was placed in a tight spot, because American public opinion was getting sympathetic toward China, and even the President could not afford to disregard public opinion at home."

### Readiness to Quit

Japan held two cards: the participation in the League of Nations and the racial equality; Japan showed its readiness to quit the conference unless the Shantung issue was not settled on its terms; Italy had already walked out of the conference, and if Japan also were to leave, Wilson's League of Nations would end in a fiasco. And on top of that Japan raised the racial equality issue, to which America was opposed.

In such circumstances, Wilson agreed to Japan's claim on Shantung. At any rate, since Japan's presentation of the so-called 21 demands to China, public opinion in America became unfavorable toward Japan, and the two Powers began to disagree in their basic policies, apart from such local issues as the immigration.

Japan and America, the two great Powers bordering the Pacific, increased their national power both of them strengthened their naval power; in competition with the American naval expansion started in 1916, Japan projected the Eight-Eight Fleet (Japan's basic fleet policy under which there were to be eight capital ships under eight years of age and eight cruisers, together with necessary craft of other types), whereas America countered with its three-year naval program. It was quite obvious what this big naval competition would lead to, and the Washington Conference was convened on November 11, 1921, to put a stop to this endless competition.

### Oil Depots Built

There were some episodes prior to the convocation of the Washington Conference. For instance, Japan and America did not rely on each other in regard to Japan's dispatch of expeditionary forces to Siberia. America proposed to send joint troops there for the purpose of watching our movement; at that time America built oil depots in Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The growing antagonism between Japan and America came to the surface at this conference, and a deep abyss developed before them, but thanks to eminent statesmanship on both sides, the imminent crisis was averted.

Since the declaration of the "Open Door" doctrine, America began to show keen interest in Manchoukuo; originally the "open door" principle, as is well known, was aimed at checkmating the advance of Soviet Russia to Manchoukuo. The United States turned its spearhead toward Japan. E. H. Harriman projected the construction of a round-the-world railway, and attempted at bringing the South Manchuria Railway under Japanese-American joint management and also at purchasing the Chinese Eastern Railway. That was immediately after the Russo-Japanese War.

### U.S. Excited

The Harriman case, the proposal made by the then Secretary of State Knox for the neutrality of the S.M.R. and the formation of a consortium are enough evidence of the keen American interest in Manchoukuo. America was exceedingly excited at the outbreak of the Manchurian affair, especially in view of the fact that the incident had occurred at the time Colonel Henry L. Stimson was holding the office of the Secretary of State. His single-track mind was not suited for following a broad realistic policy; he interfered with Japan's policy, but Japan stood firm by its policy. With things having come to such a pass, the American-Japanese relations were bound to go from bad to worse.

The Hoover Administration, in which Stimson held the post of Secretary of State, was soon replaced by the Roosevelt Administration with Cordell Hull filling the post of Secretary of State, and the American-Japanese tension eased more or less. The United States came to notice that it would be futile to try to checkmate Japan's movement in Asia by force. The exchange of messages between Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Secretary of State Hull in 1934 served as a doze of calmative.

### Hard to Resist

The outbreak of the second World War gave America the best chance. With the advent of the treatyless situation on the Pacific, it is true that Anglo-American collaboration has become markedly noticeable, but having huge interests in the Pacific, Britain could not very well afford to submit to the wishes of America unconditionally. On the other hand, Britain cannot keep up its resistance against Germany without the aid of America, and it is logical for Britain to try to secure U.S. assistance at the expense of its interests in East Asia.

America is adopting a non-interventionist policy toward Europe and an interventionist one toward East Asia. Especially, the South Seas regions abound in raw materials that are vitally needed by America. In these circumstances, the United States is necessarily pursuing the policy of making up in the Pacific what America has lost in the Atlantic in aiding Britain. The United States has always been shy of realizing its "Open Door" doctrine at the bayonet simply because America lacked in sufficient fighting power. But, by drawing Britain, the N.E.I. and Chungking on its side, the U.S. has now gathered the necessary power to punch. America has appeared on the stage as a leader to thwart Japan's expansion.—R.K.

Condensed from the Kaizo, a monthly magazine, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

# TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

## History of Ethics

GESCHICHTE DER ETHIK by Ottmar Dittrich. Die Systeme der Moral vom Altertum bis zur Gegenwart. Vol. 1-4. Publishers Felix Meiner Leipzig. 88 RM.

Professor Ottmar Dittrich of the University of Leipzig, one of the best interpreters of past spiritual movements, a German scholar of all-embracing knowledge as well as a teacher of very deep efficacy, has made his life-task to compose a complete history of ethics. According to the four volumes published hitherto, the scientific value of his work is to be quite beyond question.

German philosophical literature, although abundant in systematic contributions of all disciplines, had never before a work of a single scholar so exactly explaining the systems of morals. One may ask, whether great and ethically efficient men like Socrates and Jesus, generally told to be the prototypes of morality, have ever adopted the idea of a system, or whether their teaching was rather not based upon their personality only, while ardent followers brought the whole into a so-called system.

At any rate, the author is worthy of the highest praise because of his unprecedented diligence and thoroughness, which accompanies him on the long way through the milleniums of human efforts to solve ethical problems. The whole work depends upon the four elements of scientific thinking which Dittrich has called the basic principles of every science. There are the morphological, chronological, teleological and finally the aetiological points of view.

### Ancient Ethics

The first and second volume are devoted to the period beginning with Homerus and ending in Gregory the Great. They give an exhaustive interpretation of the development of ethical conceptions in the time of classical antiquity and early Christianity. It goes without saying that the Greek thinkers and philosophers found the elements of the whole European philosophy. This occidental wisdom, when compared with the ethical and religious principles of Japanese and Chinese provenance, shows many surprising analogies which just in our epoch of international discord and disturbed conditions might bolster the consciousness of the true spiritual community of the mankind. Therefore, we are fully entitled to express our desire: We would like to see at least one volume dealing with the eastern systems of morals, if the work wants to be regarded to be the very complete history of ethics. On the other side, we are quite aware of the circumstance that a European author can hardly dispose of the necessary knowledge of eastern sources. The only solution would probably be to find a competent collaborator who could care for it. We are convinced that Japanese scholars would show interest.

In the third and fourth volume, the learned author is chiefly engaged in the scrutiny of the mediaeval system of morality. Contrary to the ancient ideal, ethical teachings are now derived from a written divine code trying to influence the human attitude by the way of dreadful menace and enticing promise. Thus, Christian ethical conception is to be connected with obedience, purity, humility and self-castigation. This scholastic method was finally replaced by the changed attitude toward life and world resulting from the Italian Humanism which was nothing but the resuscitation of ancient Greek and Roman freedom of thinking.

### Masterwork of Philosophy

The new history of ethics deserves to be put together with the two other masterpieces of German research on history of philosophy. We speak of the outstanding books of Eduard Zeller and Hermann Diels which are well-known by their Japanese translations. That, we believe, is the best recommandation the work can find. The aged scholar hopes to finish very soon the fifth volume dealing with the history of modern ethics. But the appreciation of the book would be incomplete, if we would not mention the name of the excellent publisher Felix Meiner who appears to be since many years the disinterested friend and patron of all philosophical studies in Germany.

In a time, where war is hindering from the research-work of past epochs, where literary production seems to be dominated more or less by political and technical purpose, the active German publisher was courageous enough to make the edition of such a valuable work. We hope that the gratitude of foreign scholars will promote the circulation of the edition, especially in Japan, where ethical principles are so much esteemed.

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### MORAL LAW AND NATURE

The moral laws form one system with the laws by which Heaven and Earth support and contain, overshadow and canopy all things. These moral laws form the same system with the laws by which the seasons succeed each other and the sun and moon appear with the alternations of day and night. It is this same system of laws by which all created things are produced and develop themselves each in its order and system without injuring one another; by which the operations of nature take their course without conflict and confusion, the lesser forces flowing everywhere like river currents, while the great forces of creation go silently and steadily on.

It is this—one system running through all—that makes the Universe so impressively great.

• • •

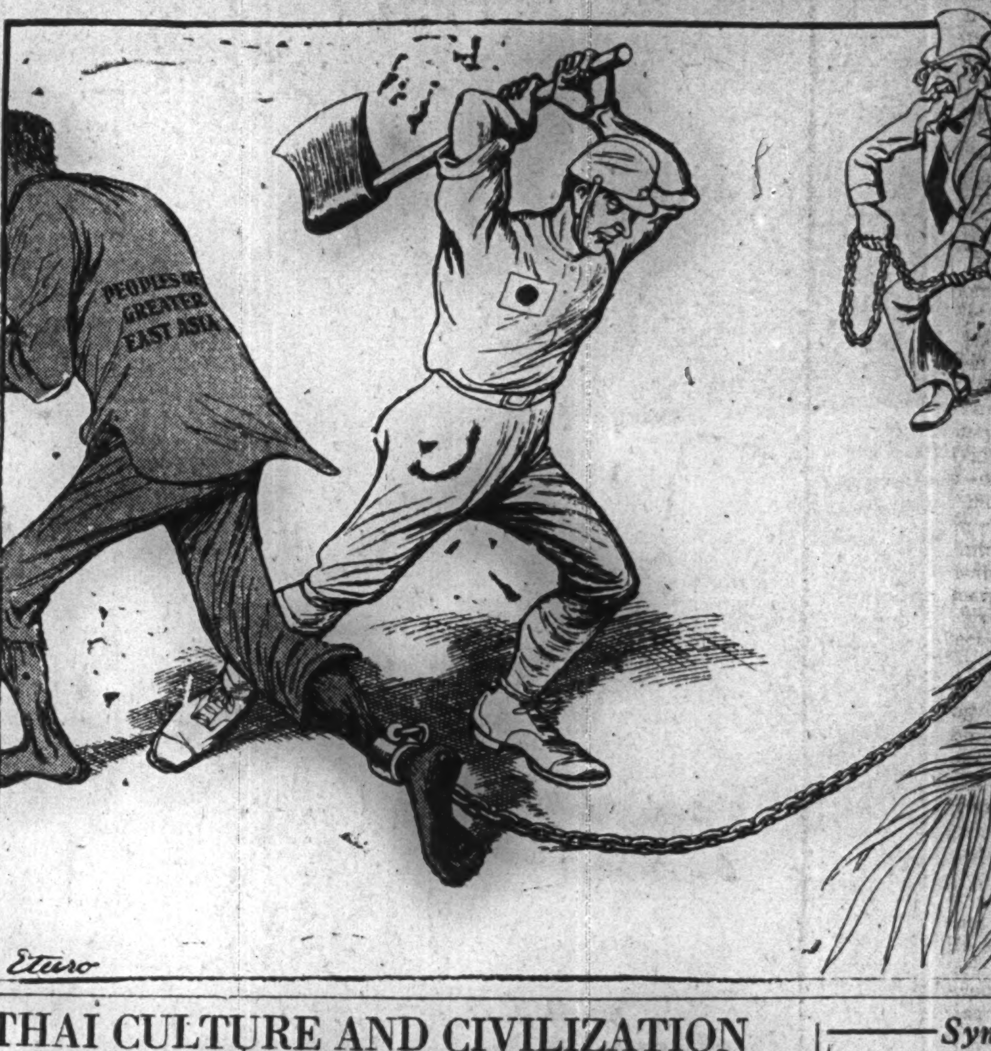
### SELF-ANALYSIS

In the practice of archery we have something resembling the principle in a man's moral life. When the archer misses the center of the traget he turns round and seeks for the cause of his failure within himself.

• • •

When calamities or blessings are about to befall, the good or the evil will surely be foreknown to him. He, therefore, who is possessed of the com-

# Breaking Asia's Bondage


PEOPLES OF GREATER EAST ASIA
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# THAI CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION MAKE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

## Originated in Khmer Kingdom and Enhanced by Rise Of Buddhism; Dates Back Thousands of Years

BY PHRA SARASAS
Former Minister of Economics
Thailand

When the Thai migrated to the Khmer Kingdom (the Golden Clime), they pitched for life companions upon the Khmer women, and thereby entered as adopted sons into the Khmer family, taking part in the Khmer customs and social etiquette and absorbing the Khmer culture into their blood.

Since the establishment of the Ayudhya regime the lower Thai (in Thailand) and the upper Thai (in Yunnan) had lost touch with each other, and when the northern part of the Thai territory (Sibsong Panna and Sibsong Chuthai) was purloined by the French, the reparation between the lower Thai and the upper Thai became definite and complete. Since then the lower Thai (in Thailand) have been living by themselves, and the existence of their brothers in Yunnan has so faded into oblivion that the Thai in Thailand came to consider the Golden Clime their own native place.

### Discovery Made Known

It was only some 50 years ago, when the discovery of the upper Thai (in Yunnan) had been made known, that the lower Thai came to question their origin and their race. All of them were then as surprised as if the big Pagoda of Wat Arun had crumbled before their eyes, at the sudden revelation of their ancient cradle and their ancient culture and civilization. The past, which had been dead so long, seemed to rise from its grave with all its forgotten significance. The upper Thai had been so long hidden away, while the world of the lower Thai went on without them.

The existence of their ancestral home in China and of their ancient traditions—only its existence, for the forms were a forgotten past—set the lower Thai thinking, proudly thinking of their ancient lineage and of their ancient civilization, a civilization which dates back thousands of years.

What form of civilization it was, nobody knew, except that the glimpses of future fuller revelation promised to carry them back to their infancy when the old world itself was young. What they knew now was simply the fact that the Khmer culture and civilization was their heritage. The knowledge that they had a culture of their own, apart from that of the Khmer, came too late, as the latter already become deeply imbedded in the Thai hearts, having been imbued during long periods of Khmer communion.

### Khmer Enlightenment

Hence, at their own original civilization the lower Thai smiled reminiscently without endeavoring to revive nor to invent a national culture upon the ashes of their own, as to do so would divest them of the Khmer enlightenment which had stood them in good stead and which had been tremendously enhanced by the advent of Buddhism.

The Khmer culture is on the whole Hindu culture, hence it adapts itself very well to despotic rule. Owing to this reason the Thai despotic government crowned it with regal recognition. It was practiced and embellished by the ruling house followed by the Thai bourgeois.

The ancient Thai culture, when carried down afterward by the Yunnan Thai, a few of whom from time to time wended their way across the wild wilderness to the north of Thailand, gave not a sign of wakefulness, nor a reflection of its common origin, consequently it was branded as barbarous and Chinese. The Yunnan Thai also were called Chinese, or Shans, in other words foreigners of inferior status. In short, the ancient Thai culture was taboo, and the Hindu culture was taken as the real Thai enlightenment.

### Exotic Civilization

During the time of the Chakri dynasty (the present dynasty) with Bangkok as capital, there has rolled into Thailand European culture and customs, which the upper class Thai have fallen upon with relish. This exotic civilization was then blended with the Hindu erudition, giving birth to a com-

ropean trickery, and this the Thai acquired to their hearts' content.

When the new regime came into power in 1932, the Thai upper class was like a dragon capped by a European Crown, as illustrated by their garments. The men wore European style shoes (despite the heat) European woman's stockings, the Khmer loincloth (which was a Hindu dhoti), European style jacket and a European felt hat—the latter made its entry in spite of the climate. It was the Revolution of 1932 which revolutionized the Thai clothing. Now they have adopted the so-called, international costume with collar and tie; but the felt hat sticks on.

### Effort to Revive Old Culture

Since 1932 an effort has been made to revive the old Thai culture, etiquette and customs forthwith. But what the ancient Thai culture was, is a question shrouded in mystery; naturally so, when it had been branded as foreign, barbarous and Chinese. The outcome of these noble efforts was simply the Hindu culture stripped of the European paraphernalia of Western attainments, and thus the Thai have been drifting from one foreign culture (European) to another foreign culture (Khmer), indifferent to what their ancestors had said, thought or done, dismissing their ancient culture with contempt.

Even in such a common thing as dress, the Thai were at a loss to know what their original costumes were like. The lower Thai, when trying to be true Thai, transformed themselves unconciously into Khmer. Some went so far as to assert that the Khmer were the Thai and the Thai were the Khmer, that is to say, of the same race and culture, which was a wilful contortion of truth.

### Eloquent Proof

The fact that the lower Thai had nothing to fall back upon in the way of ancient customs and traditions, having wrongfully branded their own archaic culture as barbarous and Chinese, and having for so long looked down upon the Chinese, made them despise anything Chinese ignorant of the fact that they were actually condemning their own civilization.

The present Thai names and surnames are eloquent proof of the above assertion; and the present Thai language, which was losing its grip on its Mongol origin, while taking an eager delight in Pali and Sanskrit, was also a case in point. The Thai language had lost itself in the labyrinth of the dead Pali dialect. The educated Thai were helping to distort their own language to the detriment of their own civilization. The Thai words were mutilated, in ignorance as well as by wilful deformation, so as to render them Pali like; for instance Kun was deformed as Guna, Hakama as Bakhauma, Hikori as Nrigshita, Handaku as Han-Akasa and many others.

This is indeed a deplorable renunciation of one's own. Obviously the Thai were trying to cut themselves loose from the culture and people of their own race and origin viz the Yunnan Thai, the Chinese and the Japanese, and were unconsciously capering about like demented children in foreign habiliments, as if happy to be slaves of the dead Hindu. Blood is thicker than water, but the Thai transfused themselves with water instead of blood, hence bad blood ensued between them and the Chinese, and even their own parental stem in Yunnan.

### European Influence

Under the influence of European culture the Thai upper class disposed of all the Mongol stiffness and taciturnity and took on the British charm and also the British hypocrisy, until they became the most charming people to associate with, extremely polite to the extent of all out for "Yes" when they should say "No."

On the other hand, impregnated with the Khmer culture, the upper class Thai attained the height of mental power, being quicker in mental faculties than their racial brothers, the

# Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### KAMEN (Mask)

1909

By OGAI MORI

To reject the Naturalist exaltation of instinct and to respect the more constructive attitude toward life which is founded on wise understanding and discipline—such, in brief, is the theme of this one-act play. Its central characters are Shigeru Sugimura, a doctor of medicine, and Shiori Yamaguchi, an undergraduate majoring in literature. The place is the drawing-room of Dr. Sugimura's residence (combined office and residence) in Surugadai, Tokyo.

Mrs. Kanai, Shiori's sister-in-law and wife of an instructor in the department of literature of a university, is waiting in the drawing-room to see Dr. Sugimura. Presently the Doctor, seizing an opportunity in the midst of his busy examination of patients, enters the room. Mrs. Kanai inquires about Shiori's ailment, regarding which the Doctor had been previously requested to make a sputum test. She is worried over the thought that Shiori might have become a victim of pulmonary tuberculosis. The Doctor informs her that Shiori is not a consumptive; that his illness is something in the nature of a chronic bronchial affection and therefore there is no cause for worry; that, nevertheless, he should not neglect his rest cure; and that it would perhaps be advisable, in this connection, for him to stay away from college for about a year.

### Well-Built Young Man

Hereupon a well-built young man of 25 or so enters. It is Shiori. On seeing his sister-in-law, whom he had hardly expected to find here, Shiori feels uneasy and in an attempt to gloss over this feeling he quarrels with her. Mrs. Kanai conveys to him the substance of what Dr. Sugimura had said about his ailment, and urging him further to abide carefully by the Doctor's advice, she leaves the scene.

Shiori declares that when he thinks about the circumstances of his family in the country, he cannot bring himself to consider taking a year's leave of absence from college, but is warned by the Doctor about the folly of making light of one's life. The way in which the Doctor uttered this admonition leads Shiori, who has developed a nervous temperament, to suspect that tubercular baccili might after all have been discovered in his sputum.

At this moment the Doctor's assistant excitedly opens the door and reports that the man from the nursery who had been trimming the trees in the Doctor's garden fell from a high footing, striking a rock in the fall which seriously injured his abodmen, and that he is in a critical state. In order not to excite the other patients, the injured man is carried into this drawing-room. The Doctor, telling Shiori to go into the next room, administers a first-aid treatment to the injured gardener, but it is too late.

Regaining consciousness after a camphor injection, the latter, on being asked to state his last wish, says in broken words: "O-miyo (his wife). . . is still young so I hope . . . she will get along, somehow," and breathes his last. Shiori comes out of the adjoining room. He is pale and there is a look on his face which is entirely different from the expression which he wore a little while back. He had quite unexpectedly come upon the Doctor's memorandum in the other room and found out definitely that he was a consumptive. He speaks to the Doctor in despair, saying that if his life is doomed he would be a lot happier to die all of a sudden like the gardener. The Doctor, in order to help him regain his composure, begins to tell something about himself. He, too, found out in his youth, after a sputum test, that he was a consumptive, and was terribly shocked. But he never told anyone about it and has since, to this day, worn a "mask" (the word used by Nietzsche in his "Jenseits von Gut und Bose").

### Impressed by Sincerity

A man, he counsels Shiori, in order to get away from the ways of the common herd and lead a determined, noble life in accordance with